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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 430—82nd Congress

Chapter 267—2nd Session

H. R. 4764

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 340

FOREST LANDS: Grants the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact.

SUMMARY AND INDEX OF H. R. 4764

- July 11, 1951 Representative Ostertag introduced H. R. 4764 which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Print of bill as introduced.
- Senator Aiken introduced S. 1835 (identical bill) which was referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. Print of bill as introduced.
- March 11, 1952 The Foreign Relations Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 1835.
- April 2, 1952 House Committee on Ways and Means reported H. R. 4764 (House Report 1683). Print of the bill as reported.
- April 7, 1952 H. R. 4764 passed the House as reported.
- April 8, 1952 H. R. 4764 was placed on the Senate Calendar.
- Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported S. 1835 with amendment. (Senate Report 1405). Print of S. 1835 (identical bill) as reported.
- May 1, 1952 H. R. 4764 passed the Senate without amendment in lieu of S. 1835.
- S. 1835 was indefinitely postponed due to passage of H. R. 4764.
- May 13, 1952 Approved: Public 340, 82nd Congress.

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1835

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 11 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1951

Mr. AIKEN (for himself, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. IVES, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GREEN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. BENTON, Mr. LEHMAN, and Mr. BREWSTER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

Granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given
4 to the participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire
5 Protection Compact in the manner provided in, and as a
6 party to, such compact of any Province of the Dominion of
7 Canada which is contiguous to any State which is a party to
8 such compact, heretofore approved by the Act entitled "An

1 Act granting the consent and approval of Congress to an
2 interstate forest fire protection compact", approved June 25,
3 1949 (63 Stat. 271).

4 SEC. 2. In order to assist in carrying out the terms of
5 such compact, and notwithstanding any other provisions of
6 law—

7 (a) the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation
8 with other appropriate Federal departments and agen-
9 cies, may prescribe such procedures as he shall deem
10 necessary for the purposes of such compact for the entry
11 to the United States of articles of any kind. He may also
12 prescribe regulations which permit, for such purposes,
13 the return to United States customs territory of any arti-
14 cles temporarily exported, and the importation for tem-
15 porary storage or use of any other articles, without entry
16 and without the payment of any duty or tax imposed
17 upon or by reason of importation;

18 (b) the head of any Federal agency, other than
19 the Treasury Department, exercising by law any author-
20 ity with respect to imports or exports of any kind, may
21 make such special rules and regulations relating to the
22 exercise of such authority as he shall deem necessary
23 for the purposes of such compact; and

1 (c) the Attorney General, in the case of the immi-
2 gration laws, and the Surgeon General of the Public
3 Health Service with the approval of the Federal Secu-
4 rity Administrator in the case of the public-health laws,
5 may make such special rules and regulations as they
6 shall deem necessary for the entry of persons to the
7 United States for the purposes of such compact.

8 SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act
9 is expressly reserved.

A BILL

Granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes.

By Mr. AIKEN, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. IVES,
Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GREEN, Mr.
SALTONSTALL, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. TOBEX, Mr.
BENTON, Mr. LEHMAN, and Mr. BREWSTER

JULY 11 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Foreign Relations

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4764

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 11, 1951

Mr. OSTERTAG introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

Granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given
4 to the participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest
5 Fire Protection Compact in the manner provided in, and
6 as a party to, such compact of any Province of the Dominion
7 of Canada which is contiguous to any State which is a party
8 to such compact, heretofore approved by the Act entitled
9 "An Act granting the consent and approval of Congress to

1 an interstate forest fire protection compact", approved June
2 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 271).

3 SEC. 2. In order to assist in carrying out the terms of
4 such compact, and notwithstanding any other provisions of
5 law—

6 (a) the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulta-
7 tion with other appropriate Federal departments and
8 agencies, may prescribe such procedures as he shall deem
9 necessary for the purposes of such compact for the entry
10 to the United States of articles of any kind. He may
11 also prescribe regulations which permit, for such pur-
12 poses, the return to United States customs territory
13 of any articles temporarily exported, and the importation
14 for temporary storage or use of any other articles, with-
15 out entry and without the payment of any duty or tax
16 imposed upon or by reason of importation;

17 (b) the head of any Federal agency, other than the
18 Treasury Department, exercising by law any authority
19 with respect to imports or exports of any kind, may make
20 such special rules and regulations relating to the exercise
21 of such authority as he shall deem necessary for the pur-
22 poses of such compact; and

23 (c) the Attorney General, in the case of the immi-
24 gration laws, and the Surgeon General of the Public

1 Health Service with the approval of the Federal Security
2 Administrator in the case of the public health laws, may
3 make such special rules and regulations as they shall
4 deem necessary for the entry of persons to the United
5 States for the purposes of such compact.

6 SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is
7 expressly reserved.

82ND CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 4764

A BILL

Granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes.

By Mr. OSTERING

JULY 11, 1951

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

DIGEST

OF

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 12, 1951
For actions of July 11, 1951
82nd-1st, No. 126

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated defense-production bill, rejecting amendment to decentralize defense factories. House received conference report on Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. Senate debated Interior appropriation bill.

HOUSE

- 1. DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** Continued debate on H. R. 3871, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 (pp. 8159-91, 8200-2). A committee amendment, providing for decentralization of defense industries as a condition for tax-amortization benefits, was ruled out of order (pp. 8162-4). An amendment by Rep. Rains, Ala., having the same general objective, was rejected by a 79-134 vote (pp. 8164-91). Rep. McDonough, Calif., questioned the variation in beef ceilings between Mo. and Calif. and inserted tables to show this variation (pp. 8197-8). Majority Leader McCormack predicted that debate on the bill will continue into next week (p. 8198).
- 2. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3709 (pp. 8193-7). The Majority Leader announced that this measure will be the first order of business today, July 12 (p. 8198).
The conferees rejected the Jenson amendment (limiting the filling of vacancies). They agreed to include the Ferguson amendment (making across-the-board cuts in personal services) with modification, retaining the legislative limitations on personnel in a number of instances. The Senate amendment prohibiting the employment of chauffeurs was stricken. The amendment reducing the number of passenger cars was reported in disagreement. On this point the statement of the House conferees says: "The conferees of both Houses have agreed that agencies embraced within this Act which operate passenger cars at the Seat of Government during fiscal year 1952 shall periodically submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate and to the General Accounting Office a daily trip record of use of the cars so operated." The amendment limiting the number of personnel employees was reported in disagreement.
- 3. RECLAMATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3144, relating to construction cost adjustments in the Sun River irrigation project, Mont. (H. Rept. 693) (p. 8203).

4. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. As reported (see Digest 125), this bill, H. R. 4740, includes the following items:

State Department: Provides for contributions to international organizations, including FAO, and U. S.-Mexico Boundary and Water Commission; and international information and educational activities, \$85,000,000 (with authorization to use funds for agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in Latin America).

Commerce Department: Administration of export controls, \$5,500,000; forest highways (Bureau of Public Roads), \$21,000,000 (\$2,400,000 remaining from fiscal year 1950 and \$18,600,000 as part of the amount authorized for 1951); Tongass National Forest highways, \$3,500,000; Inter-American Highway, \$4,000,000; census of business, transportation, manufactures, and mineral industries, \$200,000; and technical and scientific services, \$250,000.

(See end of this Digest for excerpts from committee report.)

SENATE

5. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 3790, acting on various amendments (pp. 8125-37, 8141-55).

At the request of Sen. Kerr, and by unanimous consent, his amendment of the previous day was modified to provide for \$250,000 (rather than \$500,000) for the purchase of electric power and the lease of transmission lines by Southwestern Power Administration (pp. 8125-6).

Agreed to the committee amendment regarding funds for the Bureau of Land Management (to increase funds from \$6,900,000 to \$7,722,605), after rejecting, 24-51, an amendment by Sen. Ferguson to reduce such funds by \$238,304 (pp. 8131-7, 8141-7).

Sen. Hennings inserted statements describing power needs in Missouri (pp. 8126-31).

6. PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd inserted the report of the Joint Committee on Nonessential Expenditures on civilian employment in the Federal Government during May, 1951 (pp. 8117-21).

7. PROPERTY. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 82, to approve revised Rules of Civil Procedure in property condemnation proceedings (pp. 8122-4).

8. REORGANIZATION; FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments S. 1166, to create a commission to make a study of the administration of overseas activities of the Government (S. Rept. 543) (p. 8116).

9. WILDLIFE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 509, to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act so as to provide 15% of the funds for enforcement (p. D615).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. FORESTS. S. 1835, by Sen. Aiken (for himself and Sens. Smith (Maine), Ives, Flanders, Bridges, Green, Saltonstall, Pastore, Tobey, Benton, Lehman, and Brewster), H. R. 4764, by Rep. Ostertag, N. Y., and H. R. 4766, by Rep. Cotton, N. H., to grant the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact; to Senate Foreign Relations and House Ways and Means Committees, respectively (pp. 8121, 8203).

TABLE VI.—Civilian and uniformed personnel employed by the Department of Defense and its components in connection with advertising, publicity, and public relations, and payroll costs involved (estimated for fiscal years 1951 and 1952)¹—Continued

B. CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PAYROLL COSTS

Payroll cost estimates for Department of Defense	Money: Fiscal year 1951 (estimated)				
	Office Secretary of Defense	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
Salaries of civilian employees.....	\$330,400	\$1,237,000	\$249,008	\$944,343	\$2,710,756
Pay and allowances for military (uniformed) personnel.....	322,600	1,298,000	3,018,125	2,759,628	7,398,353
Total civilian employee salaries and military (uniformed) pay and allowances.....	653,000	2,535,000	3,267,133	3,603,976	10,109,109
	Money: Fiscal year 1952 (estimated)				
	Office Secretary of Defense	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
Salaries of civilian employees.....	\$400,400	\$1,381,000	\$279,490	\$1,000,000	\$3,060,890
Pay and allowances for military (uniformed) personnel.....	351,800	2,660,000	3,333,225	4,000,000	10,345,125
Total civilian employee salaries and military (uniformed) pay and allowances.....	752,200	4,041,000	3,612,815	5,000,000	13,406,015

¹ Exclusive of personnel and costs involved in contracts with commercial agencies, and exclusive of other incidental costs.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

Civilian employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government increased in May for the eleventh consecutive month. The increase was at the rate of more than 1,000 a day, and the total employment reached 2,443,076.

The net increase during the month was 33,955—with 25,196 civilians added to the payrolls of the Military Establishment, and 8,759 additions to the payrolls of civilian agencies.

More than half of the increase was in so-called white-collar rolls, while 15,636 were added to industrial rolls for work in navy yards, arsenals, etc. Of the total Federal employment during May, 737,600 were employed for industrial type work and 1,695,476 were white-collar employees.

Of the total employment, 2,271,444 were assigned to duty stations within continental United States and 171,632 were assigned abroad.

Among the civilian agencies, major increases were reported by the Department of Agriculture, Interior Department, Economic Stabilization Agency, National Production Authority, General Services Administration, and Tennessee Valley Authority. Major decreases were reported by the Post Office Department which was still employing more than a half million, and the Veterans' Administration which was still employing 184,373.

These figures were compiled today from monthly personnel statements submitted to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures.

MILITARY PUBLICITY PAYROLL COSTS

This monthly employment compilation by the committee includes a special table showing that the Department of Defense and its components—the Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments, and Office of the Secretary of Defense—this year is using 3,022 civilians and uniformed persons in advertising, publicity and public relations jobs at a payroll cost of \$10,109,109, and that in the new fiscal year beginning July 1 it is proposed to increase the number in these jobs to 3,825, at a payroll cost of \$13,406,015.

Included among those employed in this type of work this year are 2,235 military (uniformed) personnel, and estimates show the number of military (uniformed) personnel to be employed in advertising, publicity, and public relations work next year is to be increased to 2,941. Civilians would be increased from 787 this year to 884 next year.

REPORT ON PERSONNEL AND FUNDS BY COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, the fol-

lowing report was received by the Secretary of the Senate:

JULY 10, 1951.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1951, to July 1, 1951, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Elizabeth B. Springer, chief clerk.....	\$9,849.11	\$4,924.50
Janice Everly, stenographer.....	5,544.82	2,556.08
Sam Oglesby, stenographer (Jan. 1 through June 10, 1951).....	4,936.51	2,070.36
Betty Mac Tapy, stenographer.....	4,588.89	2,073.12
Jesse R. Nichols, document clerk.....	3,980.59	1,990.26
Evelyn R. Thompson, clerical assistant.....	5,544.82	2,772.36
Alice Lanier Olds, stenographer (from June 11, 1951).....	3,459.17	192.17
Serge Benson, professional staff.....	9,766.16	4,883.04
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure.....		\$10,000.00
Amount expended Jan. 1 through June 30, 1951.....		3,133.60
Balance unexpended.....		6,866.40

WALTER F. GEORGE,
Chairman.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 11, 1951, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 51. An act for the relief of Arthur Henrik Sorensen, Maren Anderson Sorensen, and minor child, Evelyn Sorensen;

S. 124. An act for the relief of Mrs. George (Wong Tze-yen) Poy;

S. 275. An act for the relief of Rafael Kubelik, his wife, Ludmila Kubelik, and their minor son, Martin Kubelik;

S. 417. An act for the relief of Sui Ken Fong and Sui Tung Fong;

S. 536. An act for the relief of the estate of Sidney Lomax, deceased;

S. 631. An act for the relief of Conrad Xavier Charles Maurer;

S. 699. An act for the relief of James, M. Shellenberger, Jr., a minor;

S. 879. An act for the relief of Luigi Podesta;

S. 915. An act for the relief of Betty Minoru Kawachi;

S. 1109. An act for the relief of Grady Franklin Welch;

S. 1113. An act for the relief of Philip J. Hincks; and

S. 1438. An act for the relief of Paul D. Banning, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. AIKEN (for himself, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. IVES, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GREEN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. BENTON, Mr. LEHMAN, and Mr. BREWSTER):

S. 1835. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. NEELY (by request):

S. 1836. A bill to amend the act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1045, 1057, ch. 422) so as to provide for the appointment by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of special policemen, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 1837. A bill for the relief of Thomas O. Robitscher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

S. 1838. A bill to amend section 4202 of title 18, United States Code to permit the granting of parole to prisoners serving terms of 1 year or less; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 1839. A bill for the relief of Willy Giroud; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

S. 1840. A bill for the relief of Tsuneo Tanigawa, also known as David Lawrence Rogers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1841. A bill for the relief of Martti Ilmari Timonen and his family; and
S. 1842. A bill for the relief of Erkki Johannes Mannynvali and his family; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IVES:

S. 1843. A bill for the relief of John Kintzig and Tatiana A. Kintzig; and

S. 1844. A bill for the relief of Panagiotis Carvelas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1845. A bill for the relief of Akil Mohammed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRINTING OF REPORT RELATING TO STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF FEDERAL OFFICERS

Mr. HUMPHREY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 172), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That a report prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress on the laws and regulations in the various States governing the nomination and election of Federal officers be printed as a Senate document.

PRINTING OF COMMITTEE PRINT ENTITLED "THE NEED FOR INDUSTRIAL DISPERSAL"

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 173), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That the committee print entitled "The Need for Industrial Dispersal," prepared by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, be printed as a Senate document.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1952—AMENDMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3790) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

REVENUE ACT OF 1951—AMENDMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4473) to provide revenue, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Statement regarding RFC loans to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, by Jesse H. Jones, before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate.

By Mr. MORSE:

Address entitled "Historic Shrines in New Jersey," delivered by William C. Copé at the Irvington Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, on June 14, 1951, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Editorial entitled "Miss Lenroot to Retire," published in the New York Times of July 11, 1951, relating to the retirement of Katharine F. Lenroot as Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Security Agency.

Editorial entitled "The St. Lawrence Seaway," published in the Washington Evening Star of July 10, 1951, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. KEM:

Commencement address delivered by Roy A. Roberts, president and general manager of the Kansas City Star, entitled "Don't Wait for a Free Ride."

Editorial entitled "Operation Decency," from the Los Angeles Herald Express of July 7, 1951, relating to the restoration of honesty and decency in the executive agencies of the Government.

By Mr. O'CONOR:

Valedictory address, delivered by Leonard H. Hudson, at Mount Vernon School of Law, Baltimore, June 9, 1951.

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska:

Article entitled "What's Wrong With Alaska?" written by William H. Ferris and published in the Ketchikan Daily News.

Article entitled "Sulfur Shortage To Stay," published in the Christian Science Monitor of June 13, 1951.

By Mr. LODGE:

Articles regarding shipments of strategic materials to Communist areas, the first entitled "Thanks to O'Conor," by Fred Othman, published in the Washington Daily News May 12, 1951, the second entitled "Stream of War Materials Go From West Reich to Soviet," written by James Daniel, and published in the Washington Daily News May 17, 1951, and the third entitled "Trading for War," written by Fred Othman, and published in the Washington Daily News May 17, 1951.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

Article entitled "Senator Douglas Speaks His Mind," written by David Lawrence, and published in the Washington Star of July 11, 1951, relating to a letter from Senator Douglas to Secretary Marshall regarding the fixing of an armistice at the thirty-eighth parallel in Korea.

By Mr. LANGER:

A letter dated June 26, 1951, addressed to him by Carlyle D. Onsrud, executive director, Public Welfare Board of North Dakota, dealing with subject of maternal and child health, as administered by the State Health Department of North Dakota.

Letter dated July 10, 1951, addressed to him by the International Association of Machinists, Milton, Mass., dealing with the subject of annual leave as applied to a graduated leave scale for per diem workers.

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES CODE RELATING TO PROCEDURE IN CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the special order entered yesterday, the Chair lays before the Senate, Senate Joint Resolution 82, which the clerk will state by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 82) to amend title 28 of the United States Code so as to add thereto a chapter relating to procedure in condemnation proceedings.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That part VI of title 28 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end of such part a new chapter as follows:

"CHAPTER 173—PROCEDURE IN CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS

Sec.

2701. Applicability of Rules of Civil Procedure.

2702. Joinder of Properties.

2703. Complaint.

2704. Process.

2705. Appearance or Answer.

2706. Amendment of Pleadings.

2707. Substitution of Parties.

2708. Trial.

2709. Dismissal of Action.

2710. Deposit and Its Distribution.

2711. Condemnation Under State's Power of Eminent Domain.

2712. Costs.

"§ 2701. Applicability of Rules of Civil Procedure

"The Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts shall govern the procedure for the condemnation of real and personal property under the power of eminent domain, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

"§ 2702. Joinder of Properties

"The plaintiff may join in the same action one or more separate pieces of property, whether in the same or different ownership and whether or not sought for the same use.

"§ 2703. Complaint

"(a) Caption: The complaint shall contain a caption as provided in rule 10 (a) of the Rules of Civil Procedure, except that the plaintiff shall name as defendants the property, designated generally by kind, quantity, and location, and at least one of the owners of some part of or interest in the property.

"(b) Contents: The complaint shall contain a short and plain statement of the authority for the taking, the use for which the property is to be taken, a description of the property sufficient for its identification, the interests to be acquired, and as to each separate piece of property a designation of the defendants who have been joined as owners thereof or of some interest therein. Upon the commencement of the action, the plaintiff need join as defendants only the persons having or claiming an interest in the property whose names are then known, but prior to any hearing involving the compensation to be paid for a piece of property, the plaintiff shall add as defendants all persons having or claiming an interest in that property whose names can be ascertained by a reasonably diligent search of the records, considering the character and value of the property involved and the interests to be acquired, and also those whose names have otherwise been learned. All others may be made defendants under the designation 'Unknown Owners.' Process shall be served as provided in section 2704 upon all defendants, whether named as defendants at the time of the commencement of the action or subsequently added, and a defendant may answer as provided in section 2705. The court meanwhile may order such distribution of a deposit as the facts warrant.

"(c) Filing: In addition to filing the complaint with the court, the plaintiff shall furnish to the clerk at least one copy thereof for the use of the defendants and additional copies at the request of the clerk or of a defendant.

"§ 2704. Process

"(a) Notice; delivery: Upon the filing of the complaint the plaintiff shall forthwith deliver to the clerk joint or several notices directed to the defendants named or designated in the complaint. Additional notices directed to the defendants subsequently added shall be so delivered. The delivery of the notice and its service have the same effect as the delivery and service of the summons under rule 4 of the Rules of Civil Procedure.

"(b) Same; form: Each notice shall state the court, the title of the action, the name of the defendant to whom it is directed, that the action is to condemn property, a description of his property sufficient for its identification, the interest to be taken, the authority for the taking, the uses for which the property is to be taken, that the defendant may serve upon the plaintiff's attorney an answer within 20 days after service of the notice, and that the failure so to serve an answer constitutes a consent to the taking and to the authority of the court to proceed to hear the action and to fix the compensation. The notice shall conclude with the name of the plaintiff's attorney and an address within the district in which action is

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 3144. A bill relating to certain construction cost adjustments in connection with the Greenfields Division of the Sun River Irrigation project, Montana; with amendment (Rept. No. 693). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FOGARTY: Committee of conference. H. R. 3709. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 694). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee:

H. R. 4763. A bill to exempt certain civilian employees of the Department of Defense from the laws governing the employment, removal, classification, pay, retirement, leave, and disability and death compensations of Federal officers and employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OSTERTAG:

H. R. 4764. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 4765. A bill to authorize acquisition of the Gila Pueblo, Globe, Ariz., for purposes of the national monuments of the Southwest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. COTTON:

H. R. 4766. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 4767. A bill to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for the release of reservists who shall have served 12 months or more on active duty since June 25, 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. J. Res. 286. Joint resolution to postpone the effective date of amendments to the Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILLETTE:

H. J. Res. 287. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorating the first trial run of a steam locomotive, the Stourbridge Lion, in the Western Hemisphere on August 8, 1829, at Honesdale, Pa.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LARCADE (by request):

H. J. Res. 288. Joint resolution approving the agreement between the United States and Canada, relating to the development of the resources of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin for national security and continental defense of the United States of America and Canada; providing for making the St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. Res. 320. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Consumer Interests; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TACKETT:

H. Res. 321. Resolution creating a select committee to study the Federal Reserve

Board's activities concerning the consumer-credit controls; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 4768. A bill for the relief of Shizuko Miyata; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 4769. A bill for the relief of the Bushwick Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4770. A bill for the relief of Michaelina Crosetti Caraccia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 4771. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Rozalia Oesztreicher and Martha Oesztreicher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming:

H. R. 4772. A bill for the relief of Patricia Ann Harris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 4773. A bill for the relief of Domenico Landolfi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 4774. A bill for the relief of Eleftherios G. Kokolis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

347. The SPEAKER presented a petition of United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, Tulsa, Okla., relative to urging the continued support of the principles of the International Trade Organizations as a means of insuring the prosperity of all the nations of the world; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 12, 1952
For actions of March 11, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 39

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill repealing authority for growing peanuts for oil in excess of quotas. House committee ordered reported bill to authorize research on making fresh water from sea water. House received conference report on bill to curb wetback entries. Rep. Richards introduced Mutual Security Act extension bill. Rep. Murray, Wis., introduced bill to provide "more effective" dairy price supports.

HOUSE

- ~~1. FARM LABOR. Received the conference report on S. 1851, to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the U. S. illegally (H. Rept. 1505) (pp. 2130-1, 2164). Majority Leader McCormack announced that this bill is to be considered Thurs., Mar. 13 (S. 2140). As reported by the conferees there would be retained the House amendment authorizing criminal law enforcement officers to make an arrest for violation of a provision of the bill; and the provisions relating to the issuance or obtaining of warrants by immigration authorities was stricken from the bill, thus leaving unchanged the existing authorities for search and arrest.~~
- ~~2. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendment S. 2077, to provide for the Civil Service Commission to conduct loyalty investigations rather than the FBI (pp. 2140-58). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Bow, Ohio, to require that all records and files compiled by the CSC under the bill be made available to Congressional committees upon request (pp. 2154-7).~~
- ~~3. WATER RESEARCH. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 6578, amended, to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses (p. D196).~~
- ~~4. RECREATIONAL LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3166, to amend the act of June 14, 1926, "an act to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by States, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes," to include other public purposes and to permit non-profit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes (H. Rept. 1509) (p. 2164).~~

5. PRICES. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 6925, amended, "resale price maintenance bill to make effective the fair-trade laws of the various States" (p. D197).
6. RUBBER. The Armed Services Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 6787, extending the Rubber Act of 1948 for 2 years, until June 30, 1954 (p. D196).
7. SMALL BUSINESS. Reps. Fogarty, R. I., Patman, Tex., and Canfield, N. J., urged appropriations for the Small Defense Plants Administration, and Rep. Fogarty announced that he intends to propose an amendment to the Third Supplemental Appropriation bill to provide such appropriations (pp. 2131, 2158-9, 2160-1).
8. TAXATION. Rep. Harrison, Nebr., inserted a letter from the publisher of the Ashland (Nebr.) Gazette protesting high taxes and waste and extravagance in Government (p. 2131).
9. FOREIGN AID. Received from the State Department the fourth report on aid to Yugoslavia (H. Doc. 392) (p. 2164).

SENATE

10. PEANUTS. Passed without amendment S. 2697, amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to repeal the authority for CCC to purchase peanuts for oil which are grown in excess of marketing quotas (p. 2113).
11. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 288, to extend until Jan. 31, 1953 the authority of that Committee to investigate personnel needs and practices of the various Government agencies (S. Rept. 1293) (p. 2098); to Rules and Administration Committee.
12. FORESTS. The Foreign Relations Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 1835, granting the consent of Congress to Canadian participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact (p. D194).
13. IRRIGATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) without amendment H. R. 3144, to make certain construction cost adjustments in connection with the Greenfields division of the Sun River (Mont.) Irrigation Project (p. D194).
14. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report), pending receipt of a report from Interior Department, S. 2610, providing that excess-land provisions of Federal reclamation laws shall not apply to certain lands receiving water supply from the San Luis Valley (Colo.) project (p. D195).
15. FARM BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments the McCarran-Hayden substitute for S. 25, to add a farm bankruptcy title to the Bankruptcy Act (p. D195).
16. TAXATION. Sen. Flanders inserted a resolution of Newport, Vt., citizens protesting high income taxes and urging reductions in Government appropriations (pp. 2097-8).
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Welker inserted a constituent's letter opposing Federal construction of the Hells Canyon (Idaho) electric power project (pp. 2123-4).

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed bill on peanut oil, and worked on tidelands bill.
Civil-service personnel investigation bill passed by House.
Senate committees ordered reported bankruptcy (farmer-debtor) bill, numerous other bills, and nominations.
Pro-fair-trade bill and extension of Rubber Act of 1948 for 2 years approved by House committees.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 2097-2104

Bills Introduced: Seven bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2834 to S. 2840; S. Con. Res. 67 and 68.

Pages 2098-2103

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

S. 171, 569, 762, 779, 794, 1420, 1469, 1527, 1555, 1766, 1855, 1891, 2102, 2770, H. R. 748, 1416, 2283, 2775, 2833, S. 992, 1189, 1843, 2051, 2307, 2635, H. R. 3668, S. 365, H. R. 899, and S. Con. Res. 67 and 68, private bills (S. Repts. 1261-1273, and 1275-1291);

S. 2266, to authorize and validate payments of periodic pay increases for temporary indefinite employees of the Department of the Navy (S. Rept. 1274);

S. 2677, to readjust weight and size limitations for appliances for the blind sent through the mails (S. Rept. 1292); and S. Res. 288, to extend authority of and provide additional funds for Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate personnel needs and practices of the various governmental agencies (S. Rept. 1293)—referred to Committee on Rules and Administration.

Pages 2098-2103

Bills Referred: Five House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Page 2103

Private Bill: Senate agreed to conference on H. R. 4645, private bill, and Senator's Magnuson, O'Connor, and Hendrickson were appointed as conferees.

Page 2104

Peanut Oil: S. 2697, amending Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, so as to repeal authority for growing peanuts (for oil) in excess of marketing quotas, was passed without amendment.

Page 2113

Tidelands: Senate continued on S. J. Res. 20, to provide for continuation of operations under certain mineral leases covering submerged lands of the Continental Shelf, to encourage the development of such leases, and to provide for the protection of the interests of the U. S. in the oil and gas deposits of said lands, adopting modified O'Mahoney amendment respecting U. S. title or interest in lands beneath navigable inland waters within boundaries of respective States. It was unanimously agreed that adoption of the O'Mahoney amendment may be reconsidered at request of any Senator on Wednesday or Thursday.

Pages 2104-2113, 2115-2126

Treaty Reported: Supplementary extradition convention between U. S. and Canada, signed at Ottawa October 26, 1951 (Exec. G, 82d Cong., 2d sess.), was reported (Exec. Rept. 5).

Page 2103

Program for Wednesday: Senate recessed at 4:34 p. m. until noon Wednesday, March 12, when it will take up S. Res. 285, disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 1 (Internal Revenue).

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—AGRICULTURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, in executive session, continued hearings on 1953 budget estimates for the Agriculture Department, and received supporting testimony for these estimates from the following witnesses: Ralph S. Roberts, Director of Finance and Budget Officer; O. V. Wells, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and assistants; and Dr. B. T. Shaw, Research Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, and assistants. Subcommittee continues tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—FSA

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor-FSA continued hearings on 1953 budget estimates for the Federal Security Agency, and received testimony with respect to these estimates from the following witnesses: Senator George, and Harry Schmid, State director of vocational education in Minnesota, who testified with regard to vocational education; Mrs. Margaret A. Coffin, representing National Board of YMCA, National Consumers League, and United Church Women, and Mrs. Ada B. Stough, the American Parents Committee, who appeared in behalf of the Children's Bureau; Robert Barnett, American Foundation for Blindness, Dr. Henry Kessler, Kessler Institute, East Orange, N. J., and Howard Benshoof, Rehabilitation Association, Des Moines, who testified with respect to vocational rehabilitation; Dr. James Perkins, National TB Association, who discussed new TB drugs; Mrs. Gertrude F. Zimond, National Child Labor Committee, who testified with respect to the Office of Education; and representatives of the American Legion and VFW, who testified regarding the Veterans Placement Service. Hearings continue tomorrow.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Committee on Banking and Currency: Committee continued hearings on S. 2594 and S. 2645, amending and extending the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and heard testimony from the following witnesses: Representative Herlong, who discussed percentage mark-up on retail prices; Henry P. Taylor, National Canners Association, who urged price decontrol on canned products; Herschel D. Newsom, National Grange, who urged that all agricultural commodities be removed from price controls except when supply situation requires rationing; William Rhea Blake, National Cotton Council of America, who proposed various amendments; John J. Riggle, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, who urged price decontrol of all agricultural products and favored extension of section 104 (fats and oils); C. W. Kitchen, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, who urged that price controls be removed from fresh fruits and vegetables; Mark W. Pickell, Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association, who testified with respect to the abolishing of the OPS; Paul L. Selby, National Consumer Finance Association, and Charles C. Freed, National Automobile Dealers Association, who favored repeal of regulation W; and J. A. Sargent, Manufacturing Chemists' Association, who suggested specific amendments to price and wage control provisions if Congress decides to extend the act. Hearings continue tomorrow.

PREPAREDNESS REPORT

Committee on Armed Services: In executive session, Preparedness Subcommittee discussed contents of its

forthcoming annual report. Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

EXTRADITION CONVENTION, FOREST FIRE COMPACT, AND NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: In executive session, committee ordered reported supplementary extradition convention between U. S. and Canada, signed at Ottawa October 26, 1951 (Exec. G, 82d Cong., 2d sess.), and with amendments S. 1835, granting consent of Congress to participation by Canadian provinces in North-eastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Committee referred to subcommittee S. 2269, to create a commission to study relations between U. S. and other NATO nations.

Senator McMahon made a motion that the committee invite General Eisenhower to return to the U. S. for the purpose of testifying before the committee on extension of Mutual Security, but consideration of the motion was deferred to a later date.

There were ordered favorably reported 19 nominations to Mutual Security posts, Diplomatic and Foreign Service, and UN bodies, including those of Eric A. Johnston, of Washington, to be member of Public Advisory Board, James Clement Dunn, of New York, to be Ambassador to France, Ellsworth Bunker, of New York, to be Ambassador to Italy, and Cavendish W. Cannon, of Utah, to be Ambassador to Portugal.

TANKERS

Committee on Government Operations: Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations held further hearings on the sale of overseas T-2 tankers, and heard Newbold Morris, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, explain his connections with the transactions. Subcommittee meets again tomorrow.

SUN RIVER, DEATH VALLEY, UTAH LAND, HAWAII, INDIANS, AND RECLAMATION

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendment H. R. 586, private bill; and without amendment H. R. 3144, to make certain construction cost adjustments in connection with the Greenfields division of the Sun River irrigation project, Montana, H. R. 4515, to authorize the acquisition by exchange of certain properties within Death Valley National Monument, Calif., H. R. 4798, to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act relating to qualifications of jurors, H. R. 6242, to restore certain land to Hawaii and to authorize exchange of whole or a portion of the same, H. R. 3954, conveyance of certain land to Salt Lake City by Mount Olivet Cemetery Association of Salt Lake City, H. R. 1043, to provide for medical services to non-Indians in Indian hospitals, and H. R. 3847, issuance to School District No. 28, Ronan, Mont., of a patent in fee to certain Indian land. Committee also ordered reported, pending a report from

GRANTING THE CONSENT AND APPROVAL OF CONGRESS TO THE
PARTICIPATION OF CERTAIN PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION OF
CANADA IN THE NORTHEASTERN INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE
PROTECTION COMPACT

APRIL 2, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. REED of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4764]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4764) to grant the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 3, in line 4, of the bill insert the word "temporary" before the word "entry".

GENERAL STATEMENT

The purpose of H. R. 4764 is to approve the participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact of any Province of the Dominion of Canada contiguous to any State which is a party to that compact, approved June 25, 1949 (Public Law 129, 81st Cong., 63 Stat. 271).

The purpose of the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact is to obtain cooperation among the member States in preventing and suppressing forest fires. Its enactment was prompted by the disastrous forest fires in Maine and other Northeastern States in 1947 which emphasized the need for closer integration of State fire plans, for mutual assistance in emergencies, and for more effective training for coordinated and efficient action.

2 PARTICIPATION OF CANADA IN FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMPACT

At the time the interstate compact was approved certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada were recognized by the Congress as being in the problem area, but the act prescribed that—

* * * the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to an interstate forest fire protection compact, as hereinafter set out; but before any Province of the Dominion of Canada shall be made a party to such compact, the further consent of Congress shall first be obtained.

H. R. 4764 seeks to obtain that approval and restricts approval to those Provinces of the Dominion of Canada contiguous to any State which is a party to the compact. The act of June 25, 1949, provides that participation of Canadian Provinces in the compact would be governed by the principles outlined in that act.

Section 2 of H. R. 4764 provides (a) that the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such procedures as he shall deem necessary for the purposes of the compact for the entry to the United States of articles of any kind, and return of articles temporarily exported; (b) that the head of any Federal agency, other than the Treasury Department, exercising by law any authority with respect to imports or exports of any kind, may make such rules and regulations as he shall deem necessary for the purposes of the compact; (c) the Attorney General, in the case of the immigration laws, and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator in the case of public health laws, may make such rules and regulations as they shall deem necessary for the purposes of the compact.

At the present time the Northeastern States and Canadian Provinces along the international boundary are unable to work together with maximum effectiveness in preventing and suppressing forest fires. By supplementing the act of June 25, 1949, H. R. 4764 will greatly facilitate their efforts toward mutual aid and assistance and will enable the individual member States and Provinces to cope more effectively with future fire emergencies.

All the executive departments concerned, together with the Bureau of the Budget, favor enactment of this legislation.

Union Calendar No. 537

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 4764

[Report No. 1683]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 11, 1951

Mr. OSTERTAG introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

APRIL 2, 1952

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

Granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given
4 to the participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest
5 Fire Protection Compact in the manner provided in, and
6 as a party to, such compact of any Province of the Dominion
7 of Canada which is contiguous to any State which is a party
8 to such compact, heretofore approved by the Act entitled
9 “An Act granting the consent and approval of Congress to

1 an interstate forest fire protection compact", approved June
2 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 271).

3 SEC. 2. In order to assist in carrying out the terms of
4 such compact, and notwithstanding any other provisions of
5 law—

6 (a) the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulta-
7 tion with other appropriate Federal departments and
8 agencies, may prescribe such procedures as he shall deem
9 necessary for the purposes of such compact for the entry
10 to the United States of articles of any kind. He may
11 also prescribe regulations which permit, for such pur-
12 poses, the return to United States customs territory of
13 any articles temporarily exported, and the importation
14 for temporary storage or use of any other articles, with-
15 out entry and without the payment of any duty or tax
16 imposed upon or by reason of importation;

17 (b) the head of any Federal agency, other than the
18 Treasury Department, exercising by law any authority
19 with respect to imports or exports of any kind, may make
20 such special rules and regulations relating to the exercise
21 of such authority as he shall deem necessary for the pur-
22 poses of such compact; and

23 (c) the Attorney General, in the case of the immi-
24 gration laws, and the Surgeon General of the Public
25 Health Service with the approval of the Federal Security

1 Administrator in the case of the public health laws, may
2 make such special rules and regulations as they shall
3 deem necessary for the *temporary* entry of persons to the
4 United States for the purposes of such compact.

5 SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is
6 expressly reserved.

A BILL

Granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes.

By Mr. OSTERLAG

JULY 11, 1951

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

APRIL 2, 1952

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 3, 1952
For actions of April 2, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 55

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Army civil appropriation bill. House debated State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill.

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SENATE

1. TIDELANDS OIL. Passed S. J. Res. 20, to establish State title to tidelands and to provide for the use and control of such lands. Rejected the Hill amendment earmarking tidelands-oil receipts for education (by adopting, 47-36, a Holland motion to table the amendment). (pp. 3382-416.)
2. TRAVEL EXPENSES. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 2545, to permit the advance or payment of expenses of travel and subsistence to Federal personnel by one agency and reimbursement by another agency (H. Rept. 1393)(p. 3380).
3. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Johnson submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute for S. 2357, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to restrict the agricultural and fish exemption for motor carriers (p. 3381).
4. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Wiley inserted various letters and statements favoring this proposed project (pp. 3381-2).

HOUSE

5. ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 7268, which includes flood-control items (pp. 3426-47).
6. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 7289 (pp. 3447-61).
7. FOREST FIRES. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4764, granting consent to participation of certain Provinces of Canada in the North-eastern Forest Fire Protection Compact (H. Rept. 1683)(p. 3463).

8. EDUCATION. Rep. Burnside, W. Va., spoke in favor of Federal aid for rural library facilities (p. 3461).
9. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. In reporting this bill (see Digest 53), the Appropriations Committee stated: "The foregoing reflects the committee's determination to be consistent in holding all Government expenditures to the barest minimum that will provide for the maintenance of essential operations. With our Nation's role in world affairs assuming greater and greater importance, with added complications in the international field and with an ever expanding domestic economy, the cost of maintaining essential services in some segments of Government are, perforce, increased. This makes it even more necessary that special precautions be taken to prevent any expansion in nonessential activities. It was with this in mind that the committee has disallowed almost every request for increased funds for expansion of activities. In total the committee reduced the budget request \$9,665,262, a cut of over 13 percent. Of even more significance, the amount allowed is \$1,106,562 below the amount available for 1952. Every major main head appropriation in the bill has been reduced below the amount provided for the 1952 fiscal year. While this action will necessitate the Legislative Branch foregoing many helpful and valuable services it is the Committee's firm conviction that the economies affected are of greater importance to the welfare of the Nation in these crucial times."

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Miller, N. Y., inserted Los Angeles Times and Amsterdam (N.Y.) Evening Recorder editorials, and resolutions adopted by Local No. 249, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Geneva (N.Y.) Chamber of Commerce in support of the Capehart-Miller bills which provide for the further development of Niagara River and Falls hydroelectric power by private enterprise (pp. A2161-2, A2175, A2178, A2179).
11. APPROPRIATIONS. Speeches in the House on the Army civil functions appropriation bill for 1953 (pp. A2163, A2164-5, A2166-7, A2185).
12. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Rabaut, Mich., inserted an America article which discusses reasons why Canada is determined to construct the seaway channel alone if the United States does not join her in this project (pp. A2183-4).
13. EDUCATION; NATIONAL DEFENSE. Sen. Gillette inserted his recent radio address favoring the Hill amendment to the tidelands oil bill. The purpose of this amendment is to apply royalties received from undersea oil reserves for national defense and education (p. A2167).
14. ALMONDS; FOREIGN TRADE; PRICE SUPPORT. Speech in the House by Rep. Hunter, Calif., claiming the State Department is encouraging the importation of foreign almonds despite the fact that 7,000,000 pounds of shelled almonds will be diverted from normal trade in order to maintain prices at a cost of \$2,000,000 to the American taxpayer. He urged the Treasury Department to invoke the anti-dumping law to prevent unfair foreign competition in almonds. (p. A2174).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS released by GPO

15. NAVY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Part 2. H. Appropriations Committee.
16. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. H. Appropriations Committee.
17. REPAYMENT CONTRACTS FOR FREIGHTOWN, MALTA, GLASGOW IRRIGATION DISTRICTS, MONTANA. H. R. 5630, H. R. 5489. H. Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BARING (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) for an indefinite time on account of illness.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Stanley, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1216. An act to authorize the President to convey and assign all equipment contained in or appertaining to the United States Army Provisional Philippine Scout Hospital at Fort McKinley, Philippines, to the Republic of the Philippines, and to assist by grants-in-aid the Republic of the Philippines in providing medical care and treatment for certain Philippine Scouts hospitalized therein; and

H. R. 2737. An act to authorize the reimbursement of certain naval attachés, observers, and other officers for certain expenses incurred while on authorized missions in foreign countries.

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 430. An act for the relief of Mark G. Rushmann;

S. 554. An act for the relief of Boutros Mouallem;

S. 588. An act for the relief of Juan Sustarsic;

S. 590. An act for the relief of Francesco Gaber;

S. 715. An act for the relief of Ana Cobo Alonso;

S. 858. An act for the relief of Mrs. Pauline J. Gourdeaux;

S. 931. An act for the relief of Bernard Kenji Tachibana.

S. 970. An act for the relief of Esther V. Worley;

S. 985. An act for the relief of Agnes Anderson;

S. 1052. An act for the relief of Maria Rhee;

S. 1226. An act for the relief of Emelie Simha;

S. 1368. An act to amend subsection (A) of section 1107 of the District of Columbia Code of 1901, as amended by section 2 of the act of December 20, 1944 (D. C. Code, sec. 15-403 (a)), and to amend section 467 of the District of Columbia Code of 1901 (D. C. Code, sec. 16-323);

S. 1415. An act to amend sections 6 and 7 of the War Claims Act of 1948;

S. 1426. An act for the relief of Yoshiyuki Mayeshiro;

S. 1428. An act for the relief of John Tzanavaris;

S. 1458. An act for the relief of Joe W. Wimberly;

S. 1469. An act for the relief of Julie Bettelhelm and Evelyn Lang Hirsch;

S. 1604. An act for the relief of Truman W. McCullough;

S. 1668. An act for the relief of Pansy E. Pendergrass;

S. 1682. An act for the relief of Daniel J. Crowley;

S. 1749. An act for the relief of Gordon E. Smith;

S. 1949. An act for the relief of Hattie Truax Graham, formerly Hattie Truax;

S. 1998. An act for the relief of J. Hibbs Buckman and A. Raymond Raff, Jr., execu-

tors of the estate of A. Raymond Raff, deceased;

S. 2004. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Perkins;

S. 2005. An act for the relief of Harriet F. Bradshaw;

S. 2100. An act for the relief of Robert Joseph Vetter;

S. 2113. An act for the relief of Martha Brak Foxwell;

S. 2150. An act for the relief of Joachim Nemitz;

S. 2418. An act for the relief of Britt-Marie Eriksson and others;

S. 2440. An act for the relief of Hanne Lore Hart; and

S. 2667. An act to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Price. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 3, 1952, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1307. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on status of appropriation accounts for the period ended December 31, 1951, for the appropriation "Management of Lands and Resources, Bureau of Land Management," pursuant to subsection (1) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1308. A letter from the President, Girl Scouts of the United States of America, transmitting the second annual report of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, pursuant to section 7 of the act of March 16, 1950, for the year ending December 31, 1951 (H. Doc. No. 411); to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

1309. A letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, Department of State, transmitting the Seventh Semiannual Report by the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange for the period July 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951, pursuant to Public Law 402, Eighty-third Congress (H. Doc. No. 412); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

1310. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the Third Semiannual Report of the International Claims Commission of the United States, from July 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951, pursuant to section 3 (c) of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, Public Law 455, Eighty-first Congress, approved March 10, 1950; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1311. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 28, 1952, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Still Pond Harbor and Creek, Md., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted on June 2, 1949; to the Committee on Public Works.

1312. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a letter relative to the case of Cecylia Mikolajczyk, file No. A-6956201, CR 36483, and requesting that it be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. VINSON: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 6140. A bill to authorize the construction of modern naval vessels, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1681). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 6531. A bill to amend the American River Development Act, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1682). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. REED of New York: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 4764. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1683). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana:

H. R. 7358. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that individuals who shall have attained age 65 before July 1, 1952, may elect not to receive old-age and survivor's insurance coverage with respect to self-employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CROSSER:

H. R. 7359. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act, as amended, so as to provide for the administration of and determining just compensation to any carrier which has been seized by the Government as the result of a labor dispute; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin:

H. R. 7360. A bill to authorize loans to owners of housing accommodations to provide adequate facilities for water for household use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (by request):

H. R. 7361. A bill to provide increases in the rates of death pension payable to certain widows and children of veterans of World War I, World War II, or of service on or after June 27, 1950; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GRANT:

H. J. Res. 417. Joint resolution designating the second Saturday in October in each year as National Farmers' Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REGAN:

H. J. Res. 418. Joint resolution to amend the act of July 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 242); to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. Res. 593. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and

study of air pollution in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CANNON:

H. R. 7362. A bill to create the office of Senator at Large for former Presidents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McGRATH:

H. R. 7363. A bill to amend section 4527, Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial, of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relating to their Senate joint resolution No. 10, relative to Federal funds for range improvement in national forests; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 7364. A bill for the relief of the General Process Printing Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CROSSER:

H. R. 7365. A bill for the relief of Clifford Robinson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:

H. R. 7366. A bill for the relief of Erika O. Eder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 7367. A bill for the relief of Chin Heng Tseu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE (by request):

H. R. 7368. A bill for the relief of Felix Garcia and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H. R. 7369. A bill for the relief of Magdeline and Margaret Hiltrop; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 7370. A bill for the relief of Nikolai A. Thkun, Galina A. Thkun and Tamara A. Thkun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H. R. 7371. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John Steko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDIE SCOTT:

H. R. 7372. A bill for the relief of Jasper Gladstone Chen See; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7373. A bill for the relief of Colleen Gloria Chen See; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SEELY-BROWN:

H. R. 7374. A bill for the relief of Saturno Diotallevi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YORTY:

H. R. 7375. A bill for the relief of F. Yao da Silva and his wife, Sco Chen da Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 8, 1952
For actions of April 7, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 53

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to increase cotton price supports. House passed bill to reduce cocunut-oil tariff for Pacific trust territory. House passed bill to permit Canada to enter forest-fire protection compact. House debated defense appropriation bill. Senate debated bill to create joint budget committee. Senate committee reported bill for additional VA home and farmhouse loans.

HOUSE

1. COCONUT-OIL IMPORTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7186, to exempt cocunut oil derived from copra originating in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from the additional processing tax of 2 cents a pound imposed by Sec. 2470 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (pp. 3664-5).
2. FOREST FIRES. Passed as reported H. R. 4764, granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of Canada in the North-eastern Forest Fire Protection Compact (pp. 3666-7).
3. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 7391 (pp. 3669-708).
4. COTTON PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5713, to increase cotton price supports on the 1952 crop if the production goal is met (H. Rept. 1724)(p. 3711).
5. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Lovre, S. Dak., spoke in favor of additional flood-control appropriations for the Army Department (pp. 3668-9).
6. WATER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4628, granting the consent of Congress to a compact entered into by Okla., Tex., and N. Mex. relating to Canadian River waters (H. Rept. 1725)(p. 3711).

SENATE

7. **BUDGETING.** Began debate on S. 313, to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for the more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies (pp. 3630-47, 3649-54, 3657-9).
8. **EMERGENCY POWERS.** Received the President's message urging extension of certain emergency powers (including a provision for veterans' preference for one type of farm loan) for a 60 day period after the Japanese peace treaty becomes effective (pp. 3617-8).
9. **FARM LOANS.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5893, which would provide additional funds to the Veterans Administration for direct home and farmhouse loans to eligible veterans (Rept. 1403) (p. 3620).
10. **APPROPRIATIONS.** The Appropriations Committee began the mark-up of H.R. 6947, the third supplemental appropriation bill for 1952. (p. D317).
11. **PROPERTY.** Both Houses received the Budget Bureau's report on the reassignment and transfer of property within executive agencies where the reassignments and transfers are between activities financed by different appropriations (pp. 3618, 3710).
12. **FORESTRY.** Received California State legislature joint resolutions urging enactment of H. R. 565, which would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to spend 10% of national forest receipts for development, maintenance, and operation of recreational resources and areas and sanitation facilities in national forests; and repeal of that proviso of Public Law 135, 82nd Congress, requiring local contributions for range improvement in national forests and to permit expenditure of appropriations for this purpose without such contribution (pp. 3618-9).
13. **FLOOD CONTROL.** Received a Los Angeles Council resolution protesting proposed reduction of Federal funds for flood control work in the Los Angeles area. (p. 3619).
14. **VIRGIN ISLANDS.** Received petition from the Virgin Islands Legislative Assembly relating to restoration of funds for agriculture station in Virgin Islands (p. 3619).
15. **FARM PRICES; ELECTRIFICATION; FARM PROGRAM.** Sen. Humphrey inserted various resolutions of the stockholders of Farmers Union Central Exchange, Inc., recommending revision of the sliding scale parity formula to permit farmers to receive 100 percent of parity on all farm products; urging necessary administrative funds to RRA; supporting commodity loans, and soil conservation payments; and opposing transfer of Farm Credit Administration from USDA (p. 3620).
16. **ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY.** Sen. Humphrey inserted resolution from the above-mentioned organization recommending joint construction of the seaway project by this country and Canada (p. 3620).
Sen. Wiley inserted various letters and resolutions favoring joint construction of this project by this country and Canada and a letter from the executive director of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities stating Canada's intention to construct an all-Canadian seaway if the United States does not join them in this project (pp. 3625-6).
17. **NEWSPRINT.** Sen. Humphrey submitted a report and conclusions of the Select Committee on Small Business relating to newsprint (p. 3621).

we would have to help them in some other way.

Mr. DOUGHTON. That is correct.

This bill would exempt coconut oil derived from copra originating in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from the additional processing tax of 2 percent per pound imposed by section 2470 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code. A similar exemption is now provided for coconut oil derived from copra from the Philippine Islands or any possession of the United States.

This legislation, which was requested originally by the Secretary of Defense and is now urged by the Department of the Interior, is important to the 56,000 people residing in the trust areas of some 96 island groups in the Pacific Ocean. Although the trust territories supply only about 1 to 2 percent of the normal copra imports of the United States, this accounts for about 85 percent of the dollar value of exports from those territories and is a principal source of native income. The effect of the 2-cents-per-pound processing tax is to reduce the purchase price of copra in the trust territories as compared with the price available to producers in the Philippine Islands and in the possessions of the United States, with a resultant reduction of approximately one-third in the principal source of native income. The quantity of such imports is so small that domestic industries would not be adversely affected.

The bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That section 2470 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the additional tax on domestic processing of coconut oil) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(2) Additional rate on coconut oil. There shall be imposed (in addition to the tax imposed by the preceding paragraph) a tax of 2 cents per pound, to be paid by the processor, upon the first domestic processing of coconut oil or of any combination or mixture containing a substantial quantity of coconut oil with respect to which oil there has been no previous first domestic processing. The additional tax imposed by this paragraph shall not apply when it is established, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, that the coconut oil (whether or not contained in a combination or mixture) (A) is wholly the production of the Philippine Islands, any possession of the United States, or the territory of the Pacific Islands (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the 'trust territory'), or (B) was produced wholly from materials the growth or production of the Philippine Islands, any possession of the United States, or the trust territory: *Provided, however,* That such additional tax shall apply in respect of coconut oil (whether or not contained in a combination or mixture) so derived from the trust territory, to such extent, and at such time after the date of the applicable proclamation, as the President, after taking into account the responsibilities of the United States with respect to the economy of the trust territory, shall hereafter determine and proclaim to be justified to prevent substantial injury or the threat thereof to the competitive trade of any country of the free world. The tax imposed

by this paragraph shall not apply to any domestic processing after July 3, 1974."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act shall be effective only after the day on which this act is enacted.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MACHINE GUNS AND SHORT-BARRELED FIREARMS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7189) to amend the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code which relate to machine guns and short-barreled firearms, so as to impose a tax on the making of sawed-off shotguns and to extend such provisions to Alaska and Hawaii, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, as I understand this bill, Mr. Speaker, it amends the present National Firearms Act. There has been a loophole in this act wherein gangsters can go in and buy shotguns, then saw off the barrel and not be subject to the tax.

Mr. DOUGHTON. That is correct, they are not now subject to the tax. The present law has been found defective. This bill was recommended by the Treasury Department and has the unanimous approval of our committee. It places shotguns in the same category as machine guns.

The purpose of the bill is to bring the act of making sawed-off shotguns and rifles, or otherwise transforming a weapon into a firearm, within the tax on firearms imposed by subchapter B of chapter 25 of the Internal Revenue Code and to provide for the forfeiture of any firearm produced in this manner without the tax first having been paid. The bill would also extend the provisions of the National Firearms Act to the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. The National Firearms Act was passed in 1934 in an effort to control, through the Federal power of taxation, the traffic in machine guns and sawed-off guns, the type of firearms commonly used by the gangster element.

Since the effective control over fully automatic firearms, such as machine guns and machine pistols, has made it difficult for criminals to obtain such firearms, the sawed-off shotgun has become the favorite offensive weapon of such criminals. By the comparatively simple device of purchasing standard shotguns from legitimate dealers and then sawing off the barrels to a length of less than 18 inches, criminals are able to make vicious weapons without incurring the penalties of the act. Since such weapons are seldom transferred after the barrels have been sawed off, the owners cannot be prosecuted for possession of a firearm unlawfully transferred. Hence, the act does not reach those who possess

sawed-off shotguns made in this manner. It is this defect in the act which the bill is designed to correct. The bill would also extend the provisions of the National Firearms Act as amended to the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii in the same manner that other excise taxes have been made applicable to these Territories.

The bill was introduced at the request of the Treasury Department and reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. McCORMACK. This is necessary to beat the damnable actions of gangsters?

Mr. DOUGHTON. That is correct.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think we can assure the sportsmen and hunters and those dealing in guns and firearms that this does not invade the sportsmen at all. This is merely a bill against gangsters and does not apply to anybody else; is that correct?

Mr. DOUGHTON. It just applies to sawed-off shotguns. The law is intended to deal more effectively with gangsters who buy an ordinary shotgun and saw off the barrel to less than 18 inches, then evade the present law in that way.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, let me say to the gentleman from Ohio that sportsmen do not use sawed-off shotguns.

Mr. JENKINS. Yes; I understand.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

IMPOSITION OF TAX ON THE MAKING OF CERTAIN FIREARMS

SECTION 1. Subchapter B of chapter 25 of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 2734. Tax on Making Firearms.

"(a) Rate: There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the making in the United States of any firearm (whether by manufacture, putting together, alteration, any combination thereof, or otherwise) a tax at that rate provided in section 2720 (a) which would apply to any transfer of the firearms so made.

"(b) Exceptions: The tax imposed by subsection (a) shall not apply to the making of a firearm—

"(1) by any person who is engaged within the United States in the business of manufacturing firearms;

"(2) from another firearm with respect to which a tax has been paid, prior to such making, under either section 2720 (a) or under subsection (a) of this section; or

"(3) for the use of (A) the United States Government, any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or (B) any peace officer or any Federal officer designated by regulations of the Secretary.

Any person who makes a firearm in respect of which the tax imposed by subsection (a) does not apply by reason of the preceding sentence shall make such report in respect thereof as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe.

"(c) By whom paid; when paid: The tax imposed by subsection (a) shall be paid by the person making the firearm. Such tax shall be paid in advance of the making of the firearm.

"(d) How paid: Payment of the tax imposed by subsection (a) shall be represented by appropriate stamps to be provided by the Secretary.

"(e) Declaration: It shall be unlawful for any person subject to the tax imposed by subsection (a) to make a firearm unless, prior to such making, he has declared in writing his intention to make a firearm, has affixed the stamp described in subsection (d) to the original of such declaration, and has filed such original and a copy thereof. The declaration required by the preceding sentence shall be filed at such place, and shall be in such form and contain such information, as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe. The original of the declaration, with the stamp affixed, shall be returned to the person making the declaration. If the person making the declaration is an individual, there shall be included as part of the declaration the fingerprints and a photograph of such individual."

EXTENSION OF FIREARMS TAXES TO ALASKA AND HAWAII

SEC. 2. (a) Section 2720 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by striking out "continental United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "United States."

(b) Section 2733 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code (defining the term "continental United States") is hereby repealed.

(c) Paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of section 2733 of the Internal Revenue Code are hereby amended by striking out "continental United States" in each such paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof "United States."

TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

SEC. 3. (a) Section 2723 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) Documents to accompany transfers: No person shall transfer a firearm unless such person, in addition to complying with subsection (b), transfers therewith (in compliance with such regulations as may be prescribed under this subchapter for proof of payment of all taxes on such firearm)—

"(1) for each prior transfer of such firearm which was subject to the tax imposed by section 2720 (a), the stamp-affixed order provided in this section, and

"(2) for any making of such firearms which was subject to the tax imposed by section 2734 (a), the stamp-affixed declaration provided in section 2734."

(b) Section 2726 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) Possessing firearms unlawfully transferred or made: It shall be unlawful for any person to receive or possess any firearm which has at any time been transferred in violation of section 2720, 2721 (b), 2722, 2723, 2727, or 2731 of this subchapter, or which has at any time been made in violation of section 2734 of this subchapter."

(c) Section 2730 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by striking out "transferred" and inserting in lieu thereof "transferred or made."

(d) Section 2731 of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by striking out "section 2720 (a)" and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 2720 (a) and 2734 (a)."

(e) Section 3261 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by striking out the proviso and by adding at the end of such section 3261 (b) the following new sentence: "No person shall be required to register under this subsection with respect to a firearm which such person acquired by transfer or importation or which such person made, if provisions of subchapter B of chapter 25 applied to such transfer, importation, or making, as the case may be, and if the provisions which applied thereto were complied with."

(f) Section 3261 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby repealed.

(g) Section 3263 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by inserting "or a stamp-affixed declaration as provided in section 2734" after "section 2723."

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 4. (a) The effective date of the amendments made by this act shall be the first day of the fourth month following the month in which this act is enacted.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), registration under section 3261 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required by reason of the amendments made by this act shall commence on the first day of the second month following the month in which this act is enacted.

(c) Nothing in subchapter B of chapter 25 of the Internal Revenue Code or of part VIII of subchapter A of chapter 27 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by this act, shall impose any liability (whether criminal or otherwise) in respect of any act or failure to act occurring before the effective date specified in subsection (a), unless such liability would have existed in respect of such act or failure to act under the provisions of such subchapter B and part VIII as they existed on the day prior to the effective date specified in subsection (a).

(d) In the case of any person who is liable for a tax under any provision of section 3260 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code solely by reason of the amendments made by this act and who (prior to the effective date of these amendments) commenced the activity which makes him subject to tax under such provision, such tax shall be reckoned proportionately from the beginning of the effective date of these amendments to and including the thirtieth day of June following; and such tax shall be due on, and payable on or before, the last day of the fourth month after the month in which this act is enacted.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 7, strike out "firearms" and insert "firearm."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NORTHEASTERN INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMPACT

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4764) granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand the Congress has already authorized a compact between the Provinces of Canada and some of our States to provide for more effective methods of fighting forest fires. The bill permits our country and Canada to carry out the original compact, and in connection with that to allow Canadians temporarily to come in to fight a fire without application of the provisions of the immigration law. In other words, it is implementing a compact already made and

making it an actuality and putting it in operation?

Mr. REED of New York. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to the participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact in the manner provided in, and as a party to, such compact of any Province of the Dominion of Canada which is contiguous to any State which is a party to such compact, heretofore approved by the act entitled "An act granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate forest fire protection compact", approved June 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 271).

SEC. 2. In order to assist in carrying out the terms of such compact, and notwithstanding any other provisions of law—

(a) the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, may prescribe such procedures as he shall deem necessary for the purposes of such compact for the entry of the United States of articles of any kind. He may also prescribe regulations which permit, for such purposes, the return to United States customs territory of any articles temporarily exported, and the importation for temporary storage or use of any other articles, without entry and without the payment of any duty or tax imposed upon or by reason of importation;

(b) the head of any Federal agency, other than the Treasury Department, exercising by law any authority with respect to imports or exports of any kind, may make such special rules and regulations relating to the exercise of such authority as he shall deem necessary for the purposes of such compact; and

(c) the Attorney General, in the case of the immigration laws, and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator in the case of the public health laws, may make such special rules and regulations as they shall deem necessary for the entry of persons to the United States for the purposes of such compact.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, line 3, after the word "the", insert "temporary."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at this point I may insert a full explanation of this bill and that the author of the bill, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERAG] may have the privilege of extending his remarks immediately following mine in explanation of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H. R. 4764 is to obtain congressional approval of the participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact of any

Province of the Dominion of Canada contiguous to any State which is a party to that compact, approved by Congress June 25, 1949—Public Law 129 Eighty-first Congress, Sixty-third Statute, page 271. Hon. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, of New York, is the author of H. R. 4764.

The purpose of the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact is to obtain cooperation among the member States in preventing and suppressing forest fires. Its enactment by Congress was prompted by the disastrous forest fires in Maine and other Northeastern States in 1947 which emphasized the imperative need for closer integration of State fire plans, for mutual assistance in emergencies, and for more effective training for coordinated and efficient action.

At the time the interstate compact was approved, certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada were recognized by the Congress as being in the problem area, but the act prescribed that "the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to an interstate forest fire protection compact, as hereinafter set out; but before any Province of the Dominion of Canada shall be made a party to such compact, the further consent of Congress shall first be obtained."

H. R. 4764 seeks to obtain that approval and it restricts approval to those Provinces of the Dominion of Canada contiguous to any State which is a party to the compact. The act of June 25, 1949, provides that the participation of Canadian Provinces in the compact would be governed by the principles outlined in that act.

At the present time the Northeastern States and Canadian Provinces along the international boundary are unable to work together with maximum effectiveness in preventing and suppressing forest fires. By supplementing the act of June 25, 1949, H. R. 4764 will greatly facilitate their efforts toward mutual aid and assistance and will enable the individual member States and Provinces to cope more effectively with future fire emergencies.

All the executive departments concerned together with the Bureau of the Budget, favor enactment of this legislation, which was favorably reported unanimously by the Ways and Means Committee with a minor amendment suggested by the Department of Justice.

Section 2 of H. R. 4764 provides (a) that the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such procedures as he shall deem necessary for the purposes of the compact for the entry to the United States of articles of any kind, and return of articles temporarily exported; (b) that the head of any Federal agency, other than the Treasury Department, exercising by law any authority with respect to imports or exports of any kind, may make such rules and regulations as he shall deem necessary for the purposes of the compact; (c) the Attorney General, in the case of the immigration laws, and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator in the case of public health laws, may make such rules and regulations as they

shall deem necessary for the purposes of the compact.

The following table shows the number of fires in the various forest areas, the number of acres, and the loss in money damage:

	Fires	Acres	Estimated loss
Pacific group.....	7,283	521,475	\$10,452,470
Rocky Mountain group.....	5,127	223,524	1,636,313
Eastern group.....	16,729	469,187	1,764,097
Southern group.....	169,458	13,674,677	31,656,835
North Central group.....	9,715	629,674	1,681,637
Total 1950.....	208,402	15,518,540	47,191,352
Total 1949.....	195,774	15,397,419	43,483,931

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, the enactment of this legislation is both desirable and urgent. It is desirable because it will enable a highly effective interstate forest fire-fighting organization in our Northeastern States to link forces with the forest fire-fighting organizations of contiguous provinces of Canada, in the event of emergency. It is urgent because the spring forest-fire season is upon us, and no one knows when mutual fire-fighting aid along the Canadian border may be needed.

The destruction of our invaluable forest resources by fire is one of the most inexcusable and senseless wastes that our economy sustains. Year after year, millions of dollars worth of timber is consumed by fire, and the aggregate loss, in terms of diminished fertility of the soil, destruction of wildlife, and accelerated erosion, may run into the billions.

In 1950, according to the Forest Service, the total estimated loss from forest fires was in excess of \$47,000,000. Much of that loss could be prevented if adequate and coordinated forest fire-fighting organizations existed throughout the Nation.

The States of the Northeast became acutely conscious of the need for such a coordinated organization in 1947, when the disastrous forest fires swept across Maine.

Determined to prevent a repetition of that calamity, the New England Council and the New England Governors' Council, with New York participating, inaugurated a series of conferences looking toward the establishment of a Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Compact. Following a year of study and negotiations, under auspices of the Council of State Governments, the compact was drafted and submitted to the States and to the Congress. In 1949, I had the honor of sponsoring the legislation in the State of New York by which the compact was approved. By the following year, the compact had received the approval of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and meanwhile it had received the consent and approval of the Congress. Thus it became one of the most widely adopted, and the most swiftly implemented compacts in interstate history.

The objective of the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Compact is to promote effective prevention and control of forest fires, by developing among the

States an integrated fire-fighting system, including a coordinated regional plan. It involves the development and maintenance of adequate forest fire-fighting services within the States, and provides for mutual aid among them in the event of need. A central agency coordinates the activities of the compacting States.

Provision is made in the compact for the use of the United States Forest Service as the primary research and coordinating agency. Thus a close and highly effective relationship has grown up between the Federal and State forest fire-fighting agencies, as well as among the States' agencies embraced by this compact.

From the beginning it was recognized that it would be desirable to secure the participation of Canada in the compact. The United States-Canadian border in the Northeast is a heavily wooded border, and forest fires do not stop at international boundaries any more than they stop at State boundaries. The original compact, therefore, makes provision for participation by the Provinces of Canada which are contiguous to the compacting States. Congress, in approving the compact took cognizance of this fact but provided that further consent would be required before Canadian participation could be effectuated.

The Canadians, who prize and respect their forest as much, if perhaps not more, than we do, have from the first been keenly interested in the compact. Their representatives have attended many of the meetings of the Compact Commission and they have signified their interest in formally joining hands in this program for mutual aid, when and if the door is opened to them. The bill before you today will make that possible.

In closing, I cannot refrain from pointing out that the cost of establishing this important and effective fire-fighting mechanism has been relatively inconsequential. One of its great virtues, in fact, is that it has added virtually nothing to the public's tax burdens or to the size of our Government bureaucracy. It has merely organized, coordinated, and put to more effective use the forest fire-fighting organizations which were already in existence, in the interests of the safety and economy of the whole northeastern region, and above all, in the interests of protecting our forest resources.

I hope that this body will act speedily on the bill before us and give it the approval which it merits.

EXCISE TAX ON PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5998) to amend the excise tax on photographic apparatus.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the second sentence of section 3406 (a) (4) of the In-

ternal Revenue Code as amended by section 486 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1951 is further amended by adding after the comma following the words "to X-ray film" the following: "to unperforated microfilm."

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall be effective as of November 1, 1951.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert an explanation of the bill in the Record at this point and to say that this is to correct a gross injustice in regard to the tax on films.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 5998 corrects a technical mistake in the Revenue Act of 1951 by amending section 3406 (a) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code so as to exempt all unperforated microfilm from the 20-percent excise tax imposed by that section.

The Revenue Act of 1951 provided a uniform rate of tax of 20 percent for all articles taxable under section 3406 (a) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code and revised the tax base so as to impose the tax, insofar as administratively practicable, only on film, cameras, and lenses which do not represent a cost of doing business.

In the case of photographic film, the present law, as amended by the Revenue Act of 1951, imposes the 20-percent tax on all unexposed photographic film in rolls except X-ray film, film more than 150 feet in length, or film more than 25 feet in length and more than 30 millimeters in width. Most microfilm, which is a type of film generally used by business for preserving records, is manufactured in lengths exceeding 150 feet, and, therefore, is exempt from the tax on photographic film.

The attention of the Ways and Means Committee has been called to the fact that a few business enterprises produce microfilm in 100-foot lengths, which is less than 30 millimeters in width, and on which, therefore, under the specific definition of taxable film contained in the present law, the 20-percent excise tax must be paid. Since the producers of this microfilm compete generally in the same market with manufacturers selling microfilm over 150 feet in length, the continued imposition of a 20-percent excise tax on their product places them at a serious competitive disadvantage unintended by the Congress. An exemption from the 20-percent excise tax for unperforated microfilm, as provided in H. R. 5998, corrects this inequity and fulfills the intent of the Congress in the Revenue Act of 1951 to exempt from tax all film which represents a cost of doing business.

The Treasury Department has no objection to the enactment of this legislation, which was unanimously reported favorably by the Ways and Means Committee.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. DOUGHTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the bills just passed.)

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Will there be any opportunity for either 1-minute speeches or insertions in the Record today?

The SPEAKER. There will be opportunity for insertions in the Record, and then, after the business of the day, Members who desire to proceed for a minute may do so.

THE LATE KENNETH ROMNEY

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret that I announce to the House the death of a man that I had a strong feeling of respect for as well as a strong feeling of friendship, the former Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, Mr. Kenneth Romney. I liked Ken Romney very much; I liked him in his days of popularity and success; I liked him in his days of unfortunate adversity. He was a sweet character, a man who did countless thousands of favors for others during his lifetime, a man who was always trying to help others. It is with deep regret that I announce his death. His death is a personal loss to me, because friendship to me means everything in the world. To me it is the most sacred relationship outside of the sacred ties of family life itself. When I first came to the Congress Ken Romney was very kind to me in guiding me, in directing me, in making constructive suggestions to me. Out of our association there developed a very strong and close friendship which has lasted throughout the years, up to the very time of his death.

Mr. Speaker, I extend to Mrs. Romney and her son and to his two surviving sisters my profound sympathy in their great loss and sorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleague, the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], in announcing the passing of Kenneth Romney, former Sergeant at Arms of this House. Kenneth Romney was born in the State of Montana, in the district I represent.

Mr. Speaker, I join the majority leader in expressing my condolences to Mrs. Romney, to their son, and to his two sisters.

(Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to address the House on Thursday next for 20 minutes, following the legislation program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on tomorrow, fol-

lowing any special orders heretofore entered.

HON. ADOLPH J. SABATH

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with other Members of the House in extending my kindest wishes, as well as my congratulations, upon the birthday anniversary of our distinguished colleague, ADOLPH J. SABATH.

Although we do not agree at all times with respect to our views concerning legislative matters, I want to pay tribute to the distinguished chairman of the all-powerful Rules Committee of the House for the fairness with which I, as well as other minority Members of the House, are treated when they appear before that great committee to express our opinions on legislation that is considered from time to time. I have found Mr. SABATH to be fair and considerate at all times.

It is a pleasure to join with my fellow Members of this great body in saying to our colleague from Illinois, "a happy birthday to you."

MISSOURI BASIN FLOODS

(Mr. LOVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point and include an editorial.)

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Speaker, last week we had under consideration the Army civil-functions bill. At that time, I took the floor and protested the action of the subcommittee in cutting down on the funds for one Missouri Basin dam to a mere \$700,000 and cutting another out completely. Neither one of these dams came under the "new starts" formula. I speak of Oahe, S. Dak., and Gavins Point, Nebr.

The saying "as ye sow, so shall ye also reap," came to my mind as I read this morning's papers from South Dakota. An inundation of the Missouri Basin is taking place in South Dakota today. Flood stage has been reached. The great flood of 1943 reached a peak of 19.6 feet at Pierre, S. Dak., and 22 feet at Bismarck, N. Dak., that spring. Today, the water is at 17 feet at Pierre and 25.8 feet at Bismarck with the crest due to come tonight or tomorrow morning.

Last week, we had the opportunity to use "the ounce of prevention." Let us hope the "pound of cure" is not necessary as it was in Missouri and Kansas last spring at a tune of \$25,000,000 not counting over a billion dollars' damage. Frankly, we would have a hard time convincing the people of my district that we were trying to "roll the pork barrel" here last week.

I should like to call your attention to the fact that these floods are the result of only tributary streams below the Garrison, N. Dak., project. It is not the full sweep of the Missouri River as were the floods last year in Missouri and Kansas, however, they are just as dangerous.

Residents of Pierre, S. Dak., have been sandbagging their places of business. They have prepared their cellars for the onslaught. They have placed sandbags

NORTHEASTERN INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMPACT

APRIL 8 (legislative day, APRIL 2), 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1835]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred a bill (S. 1835) granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact and for other purposes, report the same favorably and recommend that it pass with an amendment.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The bill gives the consent of Congress to the inclusion of Canadian Provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, membership in which is now confined to States of the United States. Favorable congressional action on S. 1835 will make it possible for those Canadian Provinces bordering on the New England-New York area to join in the forest-fire protection activities of those States by making the Provincial fire-fighting equipment and personnel available for protective purposes in the neighboring States. In return the Canadian Provinces will be enabled to receive the same kind of assistance from other members of the compact on a reciprocal basis. The bill provides the authority for the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and other Federal agencies to relax existing regulations governing customs, public health, and exports and imports on a temporary basis in order to implement the compact.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill S. 1835 was introduced into the Senate by Senator Aiken, of Vermont, for himself and several Senators from New England and New York. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

on July 11, 1951, and was considered in executive session on February 19, 1952. On March 11 the committee voted without dissent to report the measure favorably with a single amendment. That amendment consists of adding the word "temporary" before the word "entry" in line 6 on page 3. This insertion will assure that any crossing of State lines by forest-fire personnel under the compact will only be of a temporary nature and for the purposes of the compact.

THE INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE COMPACT AND ITS BACKGROUND

The Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact is reproduced in appendix I. Congressional consent was given to this compact in Public Law 129 (81st Cong., 1st sess.), approved on June 25, 1949. In 1949, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont enacted the legislation required to make them parties. Rhode Island became a party in 1950. Thus all the Northeastern States of the United States are now members. The first annual meeting of the Commission set up under the compact was held in Boston on July 17, 1950, when officers were selected for the first time.

Subsequently on May 2, 1951, the Province of New Brunswick adopted an Order in Council authorizing its Minister of Lands and Mines to negotiate an agreement providing for New Brunswick's participation in the compact, subject to the approval of the Department of External Affairs of the Dominion Government at Ottawa. Representatives of the Department of External Affairs have since approached officers of the Commission set up under the compact and members of the Eastern Office of the Council of State Governments with a view to New Brunswick's participation.

Article II anticipated such participation but provided that it should be done subject to approval by the United States Congress. Thus section I of Public Law 129 states that—

before any Province in the Dominion of Canada shall be made a party to such compact the further consent of Congress will first be obtained.

That consent and approval is provided for New Brunswick under S. 1835.

The committee has not deemed it necessary to inquire into the necessity for and terms of the compact. These were duly covered when the compact was approved by the Congress in the first place and will be found in Senate Report No. 396 (81st Cong., 1st sess.). All that is now sought is the additional consent of Congress to permit the Canadian Provinces to participate in the arrangement.

PRECEDENT AND LEGAL POSITION

Some question was raised by members of the committee as to the legal status of the compact. The committee is satisfied that the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact is not an international treaty. It deals with a purely local situation and with a small group of technicians, who must cross a boundary line in order to help control a fire in a neighboring jurisdiction. The problems the compact is designed to take care of are purely local arising along State and international boundaries which can be solved only if the States and certain Canadian Provinces can work together in a common coop-

erative program. No international treaty is necessary to accomplish the desirable goal nor is a treaty for this purpose required by the Constitution of the United States.

The legal question was referred to the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the United States Senate by Senator Aiken, and the memorandum in response to the referral is attached to this report as appendix II. That memorandum cites ample precedent in law for the compact. It also establishes that there is no legal obstacle in the way of permitting New Brunswick to participate.

CONCLUSIONS

The committee finds that there is no objection to the enactment of S. 1835. Furthermore it will meet the needs of a sizable area of the United States. The line between Canada and New England is for the most part an artificial one across which the forest and agricultural lands continue in an unbroken sweep. Adequate fire protection in this territory calls for cooperative efforts on the part of both Canadian and United States fire-fighting facilities and personnel. Therefore the committee urges the passage of this bill with the suggested amendment.

APPENDIX I

[PUBLIC LAW 129—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 246—1ST SESSION]

[S. 1659]

AN ACT

Granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate forest fire protection compact

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to an interstate forest fire protection compact, as hereinafter set out; but before any province of the Dominion of Canada shall be made a party to such compact, the further consent of Congress shall first be obtained. Such compact reads as follows:

NORTHEASTERN INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMPACT

ARTICLE I

The purpose of this compact is to promote effective prevention and control of forest fires in the northeastern region of the United States and adjacent areas in Canada by the development of integrated forest fire plans, by the maintenance of adequate forest fire fighting services by the member states, by providing for mutual aid in fighting forest fires among the states of the region and for procedures that will facilitate such aid, and by the establishment of a central agency to coordinate the services of member states and perform such common services as member states may deem desirable.

ARTICLE II

This agreement shall become operative immediately as to those states ratifying it whenever any two or more of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have ratified it and the Congress has given its consent. Any state not mentioned in this article which is contiguous with any member state may become a party to this compact. Subject to the consent of the Congress of the United States, any province of the Dominion of Canada which is contiguous with any member state may become a party to this compact by taking such action as its laws and

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the laws of the Dominion of Canada may prescribe for ratification. In this event, the term "state" in this compact shall include within its meaning the term "province" and the procedures prescribed shall be applied in the instance of such provinces, in accordance with the forms and practices of the Canadian Government.

ARTICLE III

Each state joining herein shall appoint three representatives to a Commission hereby designated as the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission. One shall be the State Forester or officer holding an equivalent position in such state who is responsible for forest fire control. The second shall be a member of the legislature of such state designated by the Commission or committee on interstate cooperation of such state, or if there be none, or if said Commission on interstate cooperation cannot constitutionally designate the said member, such legislator shall be designated by the governor thereof: provided that if it is constitutionally impossible to appoint a legislator as a Commissioner from such state, the second member shall be appointed by the governor of said state in his discretion. The third member shall be a person designated by the governor as the responsible representative of the governor. In the event that any province of the Dominion of Canada shall become a member of this Commission, it shall designate three members who will approximate this pattern of representation to the extent possible under the law and practices of such province. This Commission shall be a body corporate with the powers and duties set forth herein.

ARTICLE IV

It shall be the duty of the Commission to make inquiry and ascertain from time to time such methods, practices, circumstances and conditions as may be disclosed for bringing about the prevention and control of forest fires in the area comprising the member states, to coordinate the forest fire plans and the work of the appropriate agencies of the member states and to facilitate the rendering of aid by the member states to each other in fighting forest fires.

The Commission shall formulate and, in accordance with need, from time to time, revise a regional forest fire plan for the entire region covered by the compact which shall serve as a common forest fire plan for that area.

The Commission shall, more than one month prior to any regular meeting of the legislature in any signatory state, present to the governor and to the legislature of the state its recommendations relating to enactments to be made by the legislature of that state in furthering the interests and purposes of this compact.

The Commission shall consult with and advise the appropriate administrative agencies of the states party hereto with regard to problems connected with the prevention and control of forest fires and recommend the adoption of such regulations as it deems advisable.

The Commission shall have power to recommend to the signatory states any and all measures that will effectuate the prevention and control of forest fires.

ARTICLE V

Any two or more member states may designate the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission as a joint agency to maintain such common services as those states deem desirable for the prevention and control of forest fires. Except in those cases where all member states join in such designation for common services, the representatives of any group of such designating states in the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission shall constitute a separate section of such Commission for the performance of the common service or services so designated provided that, if any additional expense is involved, the states so acting shall appropriate the necessary funds for this purpose. The creation of such a section as a joint agency shall not affect the privileges, powers, responsibilities or duties of the states participating therein as embodied in the other articles of this compact.

ARTICLE VI

The Commission may request the United States Forest Service to act as the primary research and coordinating agency of the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission, in cooperation with the appropriate agencies in each state and the United States Forest Service may accept the initial responsibility in preparing and presenting to the Commission its recommendations with respect to the regional fire plan. Representatives of the United States Forest Service may attend meetings of the Commission and of groups of member states.

ARTICLE VII

The Commission shall annually elect from its members a chairman and a vice-chairman. The Commission shall appoint such officers or employees as may be required to carry the provisions of this compact into effect, shall fix and determine their duties, qualifications and compensation, and may at its pleasure, remove or discharge any such officer or employee. The Commission shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. It may establish and maintain one or more offices for the transaction of its business and may meet at any time or place but must meet at least once a year.

A majority of the members of the Commission representing a majority of the signatory states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of its general business, but no action of the Commission imposing any obligation on any signatory state shall be binding unless a majority of the members from such signatory state shall have voted in favor thereof. For the purpose of conducting its general business, voting shall be by state units.

The representatives of any two or more member states, upon notice to the Chairman as to the time and purpose of the meeting, may meet as a Section for the discussion of problems common to those states.

Sections established by groups of member states shall have the same powers with respect to officers, employees and the maintenance of offices as are granted by this article to the Commission. Sections may adopt such rules, regulations and procedures as may be necessary for the conduct of their business.

ARTICLE VIII

It shall be the duty of each member state to formulate and put in effect a forest fire plan for that state and to take such measures as may be recommended by the Commission to integrate such forest fire plan with the regional forest fire plan.

Whenever the state forest fire control agency of a member state requests aid from the state forest fire control agency of any other member state in combatting, controlling or preventing forest fires, it shall be the duty of the state forest fire control agency of that state to render all possible aid to the requesting agency which is consonant with the maintenance of protection at home.

Each signatory state agrees to render aid to the Forest Service or other agencies of the government of the United States in combatting, controlling or preventing forest fires in areas under their jurisdiction located within the member state or a contiguous member state.

ARTICLE IX

Whenever the forces of any member state are rendering outside aid pursuant to the request of another member state under this compact, the employees of such state shall, under the direction of the officers of the state to which they are rendering aid, have the same powers (except the power of arrest), duties, rights, privileges and immunities as comparable employees of the state to which they are rendering aid.

No member state or its officers or employees rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account of any act or omission on the part of such forces while so engaged, or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith.

All liability that may arise either under the laws of the requesting state or under the laws of the aiding state or under the laws of a third state on account of or in connection with a request for aid, shall be assumed and borne by the requesting state.

Any member state rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the member state receiving such aid for any loss or damage to, or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment answering a request for aid, and for the cost of all materials, transportation, wages, salaries, and maintenance of employees and equipment incurred in connection with such request. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any assisting member state from assuming such loss, damage, expense or other cost or from loaning such equipment or from donating such services to the receiving member state without charge or cost.

Each member state shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured employees and the representatives of deceased employees in case employees sustain injuries or are killed while rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within such state.

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For the purposes of this compact the term employee shall include any volunteer or auxiliary legally included within the forest fire fighting forces of the aiding state under the laws thereof.

The Commission shall formulate procedures for claims and reimbursement under the provisions of this article.

Aid by a member state to an area subject to federal jurisdiction beyond the borders of such state shall not be required under this compact unless substantially the same provisions of this article relative to powers, liabilities, losses and expenses in connection with such aid are embodied in federal laws.

ARTICLE X

When appropriations for the support of this Commission or for the support of common services maintained by the Commission or a section thereof under the provisions of Article V are necessary, the Commission or section thereof shall allocate the costs among the states affected with consideration of the amounts of forested land in those states that will receive protection from the service to be rendered and the extent of the forest fire problem involved in each state, and shall submit its recommendations accordingly to the legislatures of the affected states.

The Commission shall submit to the governor of each state, at such time as he may request, a budget of its estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the laws of such state for presentation to the legislature thereof.

The Commission shall keep accurate books of account, showing in full its receipts and disbursements, and said books of account shall be open at any reasonable time to the inspection of such representatives of the respective signatory states as may be duly constituted for that purpose.

On or before the first day of December of each year, the Commission shall submit to the respective governors of the signatory states a full and complete report of its activities for the preceding year.

ARTICLE XI

The representatives from any member state may appoint and consult with an advisory committee composed of persons interested in forest fire protection.

The Commission may appoint and consult with an advisory committee of representatives of all affected groups, private and governmental.

ARTICLE XII

The Commission may accept any and all donations, gifts and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services from the federal or any local government, or any agency thereof and from any person, firm or corporation, for any of its purposes and functions under this compact, and may receive and utilize the same subject to the terms, conditions and regulations governing such donations, gifts and grants.

ARTICLE XIII

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to authorize or permit any member state to curtail or diminish its forest fire fighting forces, equipment, services or facilities, and it shall be the duty and responsibility of each member state to maintain adequate forest fire fighting forces and equipment to meet normal demands for forest fire protection within its borders.

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit or restrict the powers of any state ratifying the same to provide for the prevention, control and extinguishment of forest fires, or to prohibit the enactment or enforcement of state laws, rules or regulations intended to aid in such prevention, control and extinguishment in such state.

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to affect any existing or future cooperative relationship or arrangement between the United States Forest Service and a member state or states.

ARTICLE XIV

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding on each state ratifying it until the legislature or the governor of such state takes action to withdraw therefrom. Such action shall not be effective until six months after notice thereof has been sent by the chief executive of the state desiring to withdraw to the chief executives of all states then parties to the compact.

SEC. 2. Without further submission of the compact, the consent of Congress is given to any State to become a party to it in accordance with its terms.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

Approved June 25, 1949.

APPENDIX II

UNITED STATES SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL,
January 21, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO SENATOR AIKEN

This memorandum is written in response to a request from your office for our opinion on the validity from the standpoint of the United States of the participation by the Provinces of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact.

A memorandum recently prepared by the American Law Section of the Legislative Reference Service on the subject Agreements or Compacts Between States or Municipalities and Foreign Powers is quoted here in full to review the very limited precedents for such an agreement or compact.

"There would appear to be very few instances of such agreements or compacts. In fact, an editorial in the Yale Law Journal (Power of the States To Make Compacts, vol. 31, 1921-22) states that history affords no example of such agreements. This office, however, has found what would appear to be several examples both before the editorial and since it was written.

"In 1911 by the act of February 13 (36 Stat. 904), Congress consented to the State of Maine building an international bridge across the St. John River in agreement with Canada. The point in this case being that the agreement had already been made and the bridge was in the process of construction when the consent was given.

"Another example is the case in North Dakota in 1917 of *McHenry Co. v. Brady* (37 N. D. 59, 163 N. W. 540) which concerned a drainage project between that State and Manitoba. Two North Dakota county boards agreed by contract upon regulations and tax provisions with the Canadian municipality of Arthur, Manitoba. The court held that the United States Constitution, under article 1, section 10, did not make the agreement invalid.

"Note should be taken of the report of the committee on interstate compacts of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (Handbook: National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 192, pp. 297-367), which recommended use of international State agreements.

"Two further examples of consent to such agreements are available. The first is in section 2 of the act of May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 224), where Congress authorized the Minnesota Department of Highways to enter into agreements with Canada concerning an international bridge over the Pigeon River.

"The latest authorization for international State agreements is contained in Public Law 129, Eighty-first Congress, in which Congress laid the basis for agreement between the several States of the United States and the Provinces of Canada through the compact process rather than through the process of treaty making by negotiation between the United States and the Canadian National Governments. This act embodied the consent of Congress to the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact."

In spite of the limited precedents however section 10 of article 1 of the Constitution, which provides that: "No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; * * *

"No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, * * * enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, * * *," leaves little doubt as to the validity of agreements or compacts between States and foreign powers if Congress consents. A treaty, alliance, or confederation is, on the other hand, clearly forbidden.

The question then is whether the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact as between the States and the Provinces of Canada would from a constitutional standpoint be a treaty, alliance, or confederation, or an agreement or compact. Unfortunately there was no discussion by the drafters of the Constitution which would enlighten us on their intended definitions of these terms (2 Story, Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, 5th ed., 1891, sec. 1402). Neither has any Federal court decided the point directly. However

there is dictum on the question in the case of *Virginia v. Tennessee* (148 U. S. 503 (1893)), where Mr. Justice Field said at page 519:

"We can only reply by looking at the object of the constitutional provision, and construing the terms 'agreement' and 'compact' by reference to it. It is a familiar rule in the construction of terms to apply to them the meaning naturally attaching to them from their context. *Noscitur a sociis* is a rule of construction applicable to all written instruments. Where any particular word is obscure or of doubtful meaning, taken by itself, its obscurity or doubt may be removed by reference to associated words. And the meaning of a term may be enlarged or restrained by reference to the object of the whole clause in which it is used.

"Looking at the clause in which the terms 'compact' or 'agreement' appear, it is evident that the prohibition is directed to the formation of any combination tending to increase of political power in the States, which may encroach upon or interfere with the just supremacy of the United States. Story, in his commentaries (sec. 1403), referring to a previous part of the same section of the Constitution in which the clause in question appears, observes that its language 'may be more plausibly interpreted from the terms used, "treaty, alliance, or confederation," and upon the ground that the sense of each is best known by its association (*noscitur a sociis*) to apply to treaties of a political character; such as treaties of alliance for the purposes of peace and war; and treaties of confederation, in which the parties are leagued for mutual government, political cooperation, and the exercise of political sovereignty, and treaties of cession or sovereignty, or conferring internal political jurisdiction or external political dependence, or general commercial privileges'; and 'the latter clause, "compacts and agreements," might then very properly apply to such as regarded what might be deemed mere private rights of sovereignty; such as questions of boundary; interests in land situate in the territory of each other, and other internal regulations for the mutual comfort and convenience of States bordering on each other.' And he adds: 'In such cases the consent of Congress may be properly required, in order to check any infringement of the rights of the National Government; and, at the same time, a total prohibition to enter into any compact or agreement might be attended with permanent inconvenience or public mischief.'"

This language has been quoted favorably in a number of decisions since (*Wharton v. Wise*, 153 U. S. 155 (1894); *Louisiana v. Texas*, 176 U. S. 1 (1900); *Stearns v. Minnesota*, 179 U. S. 223 (1900)). It would seem that the matters covered in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact could certainly be said to be "internal regulations for the mutual comfort and convenience of States bordering on each other" and therefore fall within Mr. Justice Field's definition of a compact and be valid matters for a compact not only between States but between States and foreign powers if Congress grants its consent.

In addition to the apparent proper classification as a compact of the agreement in question here under Mr. Justice Field's definition, and in view of the relative lack of precedent and the similarity of the terms used in the Constitution, it is our opinion that the consent of Congress to an agreement between several States and a foreign power as a compact would in itself be an important factor in favor of the constitutional validity of such a compact.

Respectfully,

PETER W. LEROUX, *Assistant Counsel.*



Calendar No. 1378

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1835

[Report No. 1405]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 11 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1951

Mr. AIKEN (for himself, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. IVES, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GREEN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. BENTON, Mr. LEHMAN, and Mr. BREWSTER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

APRIL 8 (legislative day, APRIL 2), 1952

Reported by Mr. GREEN, with an amendment

[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

Granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given
4 to the participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire
5 Protection Compact in the manner provided in, and as a
6 party to, such compact of any Province of the Dominion of
7 Canada which is contiguous to any State which is a party to
8 such compact, heretofore approved by the Act entitled "An

1 Act granting the consent and approval of Congress to an
2 interstate forest fire protection compact", approved June 25,
3 1949 (63 Stat. 271).

4 SEC. 2. In order to assist in carrying out the terms of
5 such compact, and notwithstanding any other provisions of
6 law—

7 (a) the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation
8 with other appropriate Federal departments and agen-
9 cies, may prescribe such procedures as he shall deem
10 necessary for the purposes of such compact for the entry
11 to the United States of articles of any kind. He may also
12 prescribe regulations which permit, for such purposes,
13 the return to United States customs territory of any arti-
14 cles temporarily exported, and the importation for tem-
15 porary storage or use of any other articles, without entry
16 and without the payment of any duty or tax imposed
17 upon or by reason of importation;

18 (b) the head of any Federal agency, other than
19 the Treasury Department, exercising by law any author-
20 ity with respect to imports or exports of any kind, may
21 make such special rules and regulations relating to the
22 exercise of such authority as he shall deem necessary
23 for the purposes of such compact; and

24 (c) the Attorney General, in the case of the immi-
25 gration laws, and the Surgeon General of the Public

1 Health Service with the approval of the Federal Secu-
2 rity Administrator in the case of the public-health laws,
3 may make such special rules and regulations as they
4 shall deem necessary for the *temporary* entry of persons
5 to the United States for the purposes of such compact.

6 SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is
7 expressly reserved.

82ND CONGRESS
2ND Session

S. 1835

[Report No. 1405]

A BILL

Granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes.

By Mr. AIKEN, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. IVES, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GREEN, Mr. SAUNDSTADT, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. BENTON, Mr. LEHMAN, and Mr. BREWSTER

JULY 11 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1951
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Foreign Relations

APRIL 8 (legislative day, APRIL 2), 1952
Reported with an amendment

Calendar No. 1381

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 4764

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 8 (legislative day, APRIL 2), 1952

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

AN ACT

Granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given
4 to the participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest
5 Fire Protection Compact in the manner provided in, and
6 as a party to, such compact of any Province of the Dominion
7 of Canada which is contiguous to any State which is a party
8 to such compact, heretofore approved by the Act entitled
9 "An Act granting the consent and approval of Congress to

1 an interstate forest fire protection compact", approved June
2 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 271).

3 SEC. 2. In order to assist in carrying out the terms of
4 such compact, and notwithstanding any other provisions of
5 law—

6 (a) the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulta-
7 tion with other appropriate Federal departments and
8 agencies, may prescribe such procedures as he shall deem
9 necessary for the purposes of such compact for the entry
10 to the United States of articles of any kind. He may
11 also prescribe regulations which permit, for such pur-
12 poses, the return to United States customs territory of
13 any articles temporarily exported, and the importation
14 for temporary storage or use of any other articles, with-
15 out entry and without the payment of any duty or tax
16 imposed upon or by reason of importation;

17 (b) the head of any Federal agency, other than the
18 Treasury Department, exercising by law any authority
19 with respect to imports or exports of any kind, may make
20 such special rules and regulations relating to the exercise
21 of such authority as he shall deem necessary for the pur-
22 poses of such compact; and

23 (c) the Attorney General, in the case of the immi-
24 gration laws, and the Surgeon General of the Public
25 Health Service with the approval of the Federal Security

1 Administrator in the case of the public health laws, may
2 make such special rules and regulations as they shall
3 deem necessary for the temporary entry of persons to the
4 United States for the purposes of such compact.

5 SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act
6 is expressly reserved.

Passed the House of Representatives April 7, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Granting the consent and approval of Congress
to the participation of certain Provinces of
the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern
Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact,
and for other purposes.

APRIL 8 (legislative day, APRIL 2), 1952

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued April 9, 1952

For actions of April 8, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 59

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill providing for joint budget committee. House debated defense appropriation bill. Rep. Witten discussed NSRB order on guayule rubber. Senate committee reported bill to permit Canada to enter forest-fire compact. House committee reported bill authorizing appropriations for forest roads. House passed measure continuing emergency powers (including one on veterans' preference for farm loans). Senate committee reported similar measure. Senate subcommittee approved weather-control research bill.

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SUMMARY

1. **BUDGETING.** Passed, 55-8, with amendment S. 913, to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for the more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the Government (pp. 3720-4, 3730-41, 3743-52). Agreed to a Bridges amendment providing that the staff director of the joint budget committee be of the majority party and the associate director be of the minority party, a Saltonstall amendment providing that members of the staff of the joint committee be available to assist the appropriations committees, a Hayden amendment eliminating the language authorizing committee employees to examine agency estimates before they are reviewed by the Budget Bureau and the President, a Saltonstall amendment to include among Government-agency materials subject to examination by committee employees data relating to appropriations proposed in the annual budget, a Hayden amendment eliminating language providing for membership of the expenditures committees on the joint budget committee, and several perfecting amendments by Sen. McClellan. Rejected a McClellan amendment (on behalf of the Government Operations Committee) to require the President to submit a balanced budget.

This bill provides for a Joint Committee on the Budget, to consist of members of the Appropriations Committees, "paralleling, as to expenditures, the functions now performed by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation in the revenue field." The joint committee would be required to inform itself on all aspects of annual budgets of the Government agencies, to examine expenditure reports, and to investigate the details of Federal operations in order that the Appropriations Committees might be provided with detailed information concerning

each item in the budget and the justifications therefor. It would also be required to fully utilize information from the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and all other sources as to estimated revenues and changing economic conditions, in order that a well-considered fiscal program may be devised. The joint committee would also be authorized to report on and recommend appropriate legislative changes to standing jurisdictional committees so that they may eliminate wasteful practices and correct deviations from programs authorized by Congress, and to recommend cut-backs in programs. The committee would be required to submit, at the beginning of each regular session and periodically as necessary, schedules of total estimated costs of all programs and projects authorized by Congress, together with estimated costs of such programs and projects. The bill also provides that all committees reporting legislation authorizing appropriations must include in their reports estimates as to the initial cost of the project or program and its continuing cost over the succeeding 5 years. Also authorizes the joint committee to recommend joint hearings by the Appropriations Committees and subcommittees.

2. FORESTRY. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment S. 1835, granting consent to Canadian participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact (S. Rept. 1405) (p. 3714).
H. R. 4764, a similar bill which has already been passed by the House, was placed on the Senate calendar (p. 3720).
At the request of Sen. O'Mahoney, a monograph on the forests of Wyoming was ordered printed as S. Doc. 117 (p. 3720).
3. EMERGENCY POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 148, to continue until July 1, 1952, certain emergency powers which would otherwise expire when the President signs the Japanese treaty (S. Rept. 1451) (p. 3715). One of these powers provides for veterans' preference for certain Farmers' Home Administration loans.
4. WEATHER CONTROL. A subcommittee voted to report to the full Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee with amendments S. 2225, to create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification (p. D325).
5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morse inserted newspaper articles evaluating ECA accomplishments in the Philippines (pp. 3760-5).
6. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Wiley inserted resolutions of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association favoring continued emphasis on dairying, accelerated research on diseases, farm manpower deformity, and serving butter in school lunches (pp. 3713-4).
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. It was agreed that the calendar of unobjected-to bills will be called today (pp. 3759-60).

HOUSE

8. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 7391 (pp. 3769-805). Agreed to a Bonner amendment to reduce National Security Resources Board from \$1,500,000 to \$500,000. During discussion of this amendment Rep. Whitten criticized the Board's review of the guayule rubber proposal. (pp. 3777-80.)
9. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7340, to authorize road appropriations for the fiscal years 1954 and



Congressional Record

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 82^d CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 98

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1952

No. 59

Senate

(Legislative day of Wednesday, April 2, 1952)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord our God, whose sheltering wings protect Thy children, whose service is perfect freedom, we remember with gratitude the cloud of witnesses about us, the glorious company who in other times that tried men's souls have served the Nation faithfully and well. They have bequeathed to us the heritage of freedom. As in these decisive days we carry the torch of enlightenment or wear the cloak of privilege or stand in places of honor, may our purposes be ribbed with steel to dedicate our enlightenment, our privilege, and our honors to the welfare of all mankind.

Forgive us the broken vow, the unkept promise, the unfulfilled purpose. And, when the shadows fall and evening comes, may we greet the unseen with a cheer, knowing that we have kept the faith. In the Redeemer's name we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McCLELLAN, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, April 7, 1952, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 147) designating April 9, 1952, as Bataan Day.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the provisions of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 69) authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to arrange for the inauguration of the President-elect of the United States on January 20, 1953, the Chair appoints the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] members of the joint committee on the part of the Senate.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. THYE was excused from attendance upon the sessions of the Senate tomorrow and Thursday, in order to attend a tax hearing to be conducted by the Small Business Committee at Birmingham, Ala.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. SPARKMAN was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate tomorrow and the remainder of the week.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to make insertions in the Record and to transact other routine business, without debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RESOLUTIONS AND LIST OF OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a series of vital resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the

Wisconsin Dairymen's Association and sent to me by B. R. Dugdale, association secretary. The resolutions were adopted on March 26, 1952, at the session at Fort Atkinson.

They bear the views of Badger State dairying on such important issues as: (a) the need for continued emphasis on American dairying; (b) the importance of accelerated research into crop and livestock diseases; (c) the significance of an adequate farm manpower deferment program; and (d) the importance of serving butter in school-lunch programs.

I wholeheartedly endorse the sentiments expressed in these resolutions and have personally spoken on all these topics on the Senate floor.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions, together with a list of the able officers and directors of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, be printed in the Record and appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the resolutions and list of officers will be printed in the Record. The Chair hears no objection.

The resolutions were referred as follows:

To the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"1952 ANNUAL MEETING, WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

"RESOLUTION ON IMPORTANCE OF DAIRYING

"Next to the air we breathe and the water we drink comes food as man's greatest life essential. It must be remembered that leading the food parade are milk and dairy products as first in the life needs of civilized man. Recently there has been a tendency to change from dairying to other types of farming, due to a price differential unfavorable to dairying. However, in the long run, no phase of agriculture offers a more reliable economic standard as does dairying. No kind of production is more conducive to the much-needed concept of soil-erosion prevention and soil-fertility building as does dairy farm operations.

"The physical structure of the dairy cow is conducive to the most efficient utilization

of good forage, hay, pasture, and grassland products in general. Wisconsin is favored by climatic conditions that make our State a national hay and grassland center. This favorable situation gives us a natural advantage that, if further developed, gives us an ideal production advantage.

"Therefore, we believe it is paramount now to reaffirm our faith in the dependability and future of dairy farming. We are convinced that in the long run the stability of rural life and endeavor in Wisconsin lies in the building and improving of our great dairy enterprises."

"RESOLUTION ON DISEASE CONTROL"

"Diseases of dairy cattle continue to cause serious losses to dairy farmers. We urge our College of Agriculture, through its experiment station work, to take full advantage of the funds available under the Hope-Flanagan Act, to conduct intensive research on dairy cattle disease, particularly mastitis, brucellosis, vibriosis, and other new diseases that are being found to infect dairy cattle. Hoof-and-mouth disease is a constant threat to the livestock industry of the Nation. Millions of dollars have been spent to stop it, but to no avail. We have had a law passed by Congress, in 1948, which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to build a research laboratory to study ways of developing a vaccine to control the dreaded disease. However, no appropriation was made to build such a laboratory. We urge immediate action by the Appropriations Committee of Congress to provide funds for laboratory and research on this dreaded disease, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our Senators and Congressmen. We also urge that embargoes be continued on all Mexican and Canadian livestock and livestock products until such time as all danger of transmitting the disease has ceased."

"RESOLUTION ON SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM"

"We continue to support the properly administered hot-lunch programs for school children, but we deplore the serving of butter substitutes in school lunches and ask that only butter be provided."

To the Committee on Armed Services:

"RESOLUTION ON MANPOWER AND THE DAIRY INDUSTRY"

"No phase of agriculture employs labor more completely and consistently throughout the year than the dairy industry. Our dairy industry has suffered greatly from loss of manpower recruited by industry and also by the military services. With 4,000,000 less cows in the United States at the present time and with a reduction of more than 200,000 dairy cows in Wisconsin alone, a serious curtailment in milk production has taken place.

"We believe that mobilization of manpower in America should mean utilization of manpower for the greatest total national well-being. It is our feeling that this should mean no unquestioned priority on manpower favoring any group and that careful consideration should be given to the total problem of manpower mobilization so that neither industry, agriculture, nor the military will suffer, on one hand, or enjoy priority, on the other.

"We recommend that a system of per man production of farm products be established on the basis of actual farm products produced. We feel that such a system should be applied as soon as possible. Its application should result in greater uniformity of policy in the various selective-service boards. It would also help to emphasize the importance of milk production to the whole program of national well-being."

The list of officers of the Wisconsin Dairy-men's Association is as follows:

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Officers

President: P. N. Steffanus, Delavan. Vice president: John D. Wuethrich, Greenwood. Secretary and treasurer: B. R. Dugdale, Madison.

Directors

District I: Russell Fox, Waterloo. District II: Clarence Sheridan, Fond du Lac. District III: William Curtis, Mauston. District IV: John D. Wuethrich, Greenwood. District V: R. I. Dimick, Alma.

At large

V. E. Nylin, Platteville; J. F. Magnus, Appleton.

Directors representing State dairy breed associations

Ayrshire: Lawrence Blank, Ripon. Brown Swiss: Willard Evans, Waukesha. Guernsey: Otto Kline, Waukesha. Jersey: P. N. Steffanus, Delavan. Holstein: Frank Case, Oconomowoc. Milking shorthorn: Robert Traynor, Milton Junction.

COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE—RESOLUTIONS

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference eight resolutions adopted by the Pitt County (N. C.) Medical Auxiliary and other prominent organizations in North Carolina, protesting against the enactment of legislation to provide compulsory health insurance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be received and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

MINERAL LEASES ON CERTAIN SUBMERGED LANDS—RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL OF SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, under date of March 28, 1952, the Council of the City of Seattle adopted a resolution in support of Senate bill 940, to confirm and establish the title of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and natural resources within such lands and waters and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources, which was passed last week by the Senate. A copy of the resolution of the City Council of Seattle reached me on April 7. Because the proposed so-called tidelands legislation is presently in conference between both Houses of the Congress, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution adopted by the Seattle City Council be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution 16006

A resolution petitioning the Congress of the United States to adopt legislation confirming and establishing the title of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and natural resources within such lands and waters and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources

Whereas there is pending in the Eighty-second Congress of the United States S. 940 entitled "A bill to confirm and establish the title of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and natural resources within such lands and waters and

to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources" and H. R. 4484 entitled "A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to the natural resources within such lands and waters, to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources, and to provide for the use, control, exploration, development, and conservation of certain resources of the Continental Shelf lying outside of State boundaries," and under the provisions of each of said bills, the United States would recognize, confirm, establish, and vest in the respective States, including the State of Washington, their grantees and successors in interest, title, ownership, and control of all lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of such States and in and to all natural resources within such lands and waters; and to approve and confirm the boundaries of the several coastal States as extending, at least, three geographical miles seaward of the coast line and outside inland waters, and the boundaries of the several States on the Great Lakes to extend to the international boundaries of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Seattle:

That the city of Seattle by and through its city council, concurred in by its mayor, does hereby petition the Congress of the United States to act favorably upon and adopt S. 940 or H. R. 4484 pending in the Eighty-second Congress or similar legislation, designed to accomplish the objects and purposes aforesaid; and

That the Congress of the United States is urged to reject and defeat any legislation which by its provisions will authorize any Federal department or agency to grant leases on or exercise any proprietary right in or to the aforesaid lands lying beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of the States or in and to the natural resources within such lands and waters; and

That the city clerk forward a certified copy of this resolution to the respective clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to each Senator and Member of Congress from the State of Washington.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. 1835. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1405).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 1324. A bill for the relief of Dr. Nicola M. Melucci (Rept. No. 1406);

S. 1776. A bill for the relief of Sister Stanislaus (Rept. No. 1407);

S. 2561. A bill for the relief of Susan Patricia Manchester (Rept. No. 1408);

S. 2696. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on the claim of The Cuban-American Sugar Co. against the United States (Rept. No. 1409);

S. 2805. A bill for the relief of Susan Jeanne Kerr (Rept. No. 1410);

H. R. 755. A bill for the relief of Dr. Eleftheria Paidoussi (Rept. No. 1411);

H. R. 836. A bill for the relief of Harumi China Cairns (Rept. No. 1412);

H. R. 1968. A bill for the relief of Senta Ziegler (Rept. No. 1413);

H. R. 1969. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Edith Abrahamovic (Rept. No. 1414);

dition, but the job will not be complete until the National Defense Act provisions are amended to remove any question of conflict between Federal law and State law.

The proposed State code takes away the jurisdiction of State courts martial to try men for certain heinous crimes committed while in an armory drill or summer-camp status. It retains the jurisdiction of said courts to try men for such offenses committed while on active State duty under orders of the governor, and also retains the limited punishments contained in the National Defense Act of a maximum \$200 fine or 200 days in jail. To be consistent, it should permit such courts to impose the same scale of punishments for offenses committed on active State duty that are imposed by Federal courts martial.

However, the new State code, while correcting certain variances between the Federal code and the National Defense Act provisions (e. g., by giving general and special courts martial the right to impose a bad-conduct discharge) does not go so far as to increase the jail sentences for offenses committed while on active State duty to those imposed under the Federal code.

This, it was felt, had better await amendment of the National Defense Act. This bill and its companion measure, H. R. 6592, introduced in the House by Congressman RADWAN are intended to make such action possible, and generally to remove all doubt as to the legality of all the provisions of the new State code.

The simplest way to accomplish the desired end, and the method adopted in this bill and H. R. 6592, is to amend section 102, N. D. A. (32 U. S. C. 92) to permit any State or Territory to adopt its own code or law pertaining to military justice the provisions of which would be controlling. This avoids any constitutional debate with those States which have adopted their own code. If any State has not adopted a code or law on this subject the National Defense Act provisions would control. They also should remain on the books as a guide to what Congress deems desirable in the interest of uniformity especially with respect to punishments to be meted out for offenses committed while in an armory, drill or field-training status.

There is no need to fear lack of cooperation by the States in this regard. As stated earlier, practically all of them have followed faithfully the forms and modes of procedure of and the jurisdiction given to Federal courts martial. Substantial uniformity prevails throughout the States. Their codes should not be open to question because of possible conflict with the National Defense Act.

ACCEPTANCE OF STATUES OF DR. JOHN McLOUGHLIN AND REV. JASON LEE FROM STATE OF OREGON

Mr. MORSE submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 70), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statues of Dr. John McLoughlin and the Reverend Jason Lee, presented by the State of Oregon, one to be placed in Statuary Hall, are accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of the Congress be tendered said State for the contribution of the statues of two of its most eminent citizens, Dr. McLoughlin, illustrious as a great humanitarian, and first to govern the Oregon Country, who often is called the Father of Oregon, and Rev. Lee, illustrious as the first missionary and colonizer in the Oregon Country; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of Oregon.

TEMPORARY PLACEMENT IN ROTUNDA OF STATUES OF DR. JOHN McLOUGHLIN AND REV. JASON LEE, OF OREGON

Mr. MORSE submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. 71), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Oregon Statuary Committee is hereby authorized to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol the statues of the late Dr. John McLoughlin and the Reverend Jason Lee, of Oregon, and to hold ceremonies in the rotunda on said occasion; and the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor; and be it further

Resolved, That one statue shall be permanently located in Statuary Hall.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM FOR STUDY OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada has again focused the attention of Americans to the great potential threat that this disease poses to our national food supply. An epidemic in our own land would be a disaster, not only from an economic standpoint but also from the standpoint of our relative defense posture.

So far the only means we have found for controlling the spread of this disease has been the isolation of disease areas and the destruction of affected animals. We know from long experience that such isolation is, at best, a tenuous protection.

The only real measure of protection from foot-and-mouth disease would be the discovery of methods whereby the disease itself can be prevented. Science has made giant strides in all branches, and it is reasonable to believe that the establishment of research facilities for the study of foot-and-mouth disease would be the best means of developing the kind of protective measures we need.

I send to the desk for appropriate reference a resolution which would authorize the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to examine the problem and to submit to the Senate by June 1, 1952, a coordinated plan for the establishment, administration, and financing of a foot-and-mouth laboratory. Although authority exists under law for the establishment of such a facility by the Secretary of Agriculture, I believe the matter should be made more specific by law. No body is better qualified to prepare such a plan than is the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The resolution (S. Res. 301), submitted by Mr. CAIN, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

Whereas outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease among cattle have repeatedly posed a great threat to the animal-raising industry of the United States; and

Whereas this threat is again exemplified by the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada; and

Whereas the attempt to isolate disease-stricken areas is, at best, a difficult and uncertain protection; and

Whereas the best remedy for the problem is the establishment of research facilities looking toward a scientific preventative or cure of foot-and-mouth disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation and study for the purpose of determining what legislation would be needed to establish and finance a Federal program, together with any needed research facilities, for the study of foot-and-mouth disease for the purpose of finding preventatives or cures for such disease.

SEC. 2. The committee shall report its findings together with its recommendations for such legislation as it may deem advisable to the Senate not later than June 1, 1952.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

RULES FOR OPERATION OF IRREGULAR COMMON CARRIERS BY MOTOR VEHICLE—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (by request) submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2358) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act by establishing certain rules for the operation of irregular common carriers by motor vehicle, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ANNUITY TO WIDOWS OF JUDGES—AMENDMENT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 16) to provide for payment of an annuity to widows of judges, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED OR PLACED ON CALENDAR

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, or ordered to be placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 156. An act to repeal the Alaska railroads tax;

H. R. 5998. An act to amend the excise tax on photographic apparatus;

H. R. 7188. An act to provide that the additional tax imposed by section 2470 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply in respect of coconut oil produced in, or produced from materials grown in, the Territory of the Pacific Islands; and

H. R. 7189. An act to amend the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code which relate to machine guns and short-barrelled firearms, so as to impose a tax on the making of sawed-off shotguns and to extend

such provisions to Alaska and Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 4764. An act granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes; ordered to be placed on the calendar.

PRINTING OF MONOGRAPH OF THE FORESTS OF WYOMING (S. DOC. NO. 117)

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I have consulted the majority leader, the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], and the minority leader, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], in respect to the monograph I have before me, on the forests of the State of Wyoming. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed as a Senate document. It is less than 50 pages in length, and therefore comes within the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wyoming? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF ERNEST A. TOLIN TO BE DISTRICT JUDGE FOR SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Thursday, April 17, 1952, at 9 a. m., in room 229, in the Federal Building, Los Angeles, Calif., upon the nomination of Hon. Ernest A. Tolin, of California, to be United States district judge for the southern district of California. Judge Tolin is now serving under a recess appointment. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], chairman, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. KILGORE:

Text of radio interview conducted by him with Dr. Hugh H. Bennett on the subject Soil Conservation and West Virginia Farm Prosperity.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Address entitled "Immigration and Freedom," delivered by him in New York City, April 5, 1952, before a forum sponsored by the National Democratic Club.

By Mr. EASTLAND:

Personal report to the people of North Dakota, written by Senator Young, dated April 2, 1952.

By Mr. TOBEY:

Statement by Cassius M. Clay to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, regarding RFC loans to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

By Mr. AIKEN:

Article entitled "Youth Makes World of Friendship," written by Robert Terry, and published in the Christian Science Monitor of April 7, 1952.

By Mr. IVES:

Editorial entitled "Eisenhower as a Military Man," published in the Washington Post of April 8, 1952.

Article entitled "Fiasco," written by Walter Lippmann, and published in the New York Herald Tribune of April 7, 1952.

By Mr. BRIDGES:

Article entitled "Cost of Government Exceeds Savings," published in the Life Insurance Cournant of April 1952.

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

Editorial entitled "The People Couldn't Lose," published in the Charlottesville (Va.) Daily Progress.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Article entitled "The Foreign Aid Bill," reprinted in the Christian Science Monitor from Business Week.

Article entitled "I Appeal to 531 Modern Kings—Help Save World Peace," written by Clarence Poe, president and editor of the Progressive Farmer.

By Mr. ANDERSON:

Speech delivered by Senator GILLETTE before the District Democratic Club on April 6, 1952.

By Mr. CAIN:

Address on the subject America's Position on the International Front—As I See It, delivered by Hugh G. Grant, at the annual meeting of the Georgia Press Institute, at the University of Georgia, February 21, 1951, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

Letter addressed to him by Anna M. Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense, concerning alcoholism among soldiers in Germany.

By Mr. TOBEY:

Copies of correspondence between himself and the attorney general of California and members of certain medical associations.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

Editorial entitled "Anticlimax," relating to the Truman-McGrath conflict, published in the Washington Post April 6, 1952.

By Mr. MORSE:

Address by Miss Dolores M. Gottfried, of Salem, Oreg., winner of Oregon Voice of Democracy Contest, and a newspaper article announcing her award.

Poem entitled "In re the Bryson-Kefauver Juke-Box Bill," written by Miss Flora E. Breck, of Portland, Oreg.

NAVAL RECRUIT TRAINING

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to address the Senate for not exceeding 2 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Maryland is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Last Saturday I had the privilege of being the reviewing officer in the graduation exercises at the United States Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md. During the course of the exercises, I saw men and women who 10 weeks ago were civilians execute most difficult drill maneuvers and demonstrate other military attainments. I think that is a great tribute to the commandant of the Fifth Naval District, and also to the commanding officer

of the training center, which during the year it has been operating has graduated 33,000 persons.

I wish to take this opportunity to say that I believe Capt. R. H. Smith, United States Navy, commander, naval training center, and Capt. F. Wolsieffer, United States Navy, commanding officer, recruit training command, and all those associated with them, deserve great credit for the fine work they are doing for our young men and young women at that station, and I heartily commend them.

EVALUATION OF FISCAL REQUIREMENTS OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—AMENDMENT OF LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1946.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 913) to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for the more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be vacated, and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to Senate bill 913.

Mr. STENNIS obtained the floor.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief observation, inasmuch as I am chairman of the committee and in charge of the bill.

So far as I am able to ascertain, there will be only two or three general speeches this afternoon in favor of the bill. We should be able to start voting on amendments within an hour on such a matter, and then proceed to a final vote on the bill today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is no amendment pending except a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. A number of amendments have been printed and are lying on the table, but they have not actually been offered.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I understand that they will be offered. I thought it well to make the announcement that we expect to conclude consideration of the bill this afternoon.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield to me?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I read in the press that the Senator from Arkansas intended to accept a couple of amendments to the bill. I was wondering what they may be.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am going to accept the amendment of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], which strikes out

4. **FOREIGN AID.** The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment S. 3086, amending the Mutual Security Act of 1951 and authorizing foreign-aid appropriations for the fiscal year 1953 (S. Rept. 1490). It was agreed to consider this bill on Monday (pp. 4711, 4736.)
5. **LAND TRANSFER.** Received a resolution from the Nebraska State Legislature requesting the conveyance to Nebraska of a tract at Fort Robinson, formerly used by the Remount Service of this Department (p. 4712).
Sen. Butler spoke on the need to bring up H. R. 4686, providing for transfer of land from Fort Robinson to the City of Crawford, Nebr., as soon as possible (pp. 4747-8).
Passed with amendment of title H. R. 4199, authorizing the transfer of the Blue Ridge Parkway lands from the jurisdiction of the Interior Department to the Forest Service (p. 4728).
6. **RECLAMATION.** Received a resolution from the California State Legislature protesting the withdrawal of certain lands for proposed projects by the Bureau of Reclamation as unwarranted interference with the sovereign rights of the State of California (p. 4712).
7. **OLEOMARGARINE.** The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment S. 2083, to amend the Navy ration statute to provide for the serving of oleomargarine or margarine (S. Rept. 1500) (p. 4713).
8. **WAR POWERS.** The Committee on Government Operations reported without amendment S. 2421, to amend the War Powers Act of 1951 (S. Rept. 1498) (p. 4713).
9. **FOREST PROTECTION.** Passed without amendment S. 1835, permitting Canadian participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact (p. 4726).
10. **BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.** Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 394, providing for the quartering in certain public buildings in D. C. of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies of 1953. The amendment would make this a permanent authorization (pp. 4733-4.)
11. **FARM PROGRAM.** Sen. Hendrickson inserted a New York World-Telegram editorial praising Sen. Williams as a very fine Senator and mentioning his investigation into government warehouses. Senators Knowland, Carlson, and Morse concurred in this view (p. 4737.)
12. **FLOOD CONTROL.** Sen. Hennings discussed the Missouri River Flood problem and the need for an integrated, comprehensive program rather than a piecemeal one. Sen. Humphrey concurred in this and inserted a number of newspaper articles on this subject (pp. 4744-48.)
13. **BUDGETING.** Sen. Carlson stated that the budget could be balanced by eliminating waste and unneeded programs. He referred to the Farm Bureau Federation's proposal for a \$100,000,000 cut in soil conservation payments. (pp. 4738-40.)
14. **ADJOURNMENT.** Recessed until Mon., May 5, when it will continue on S. 3086, extension of Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1953 (pp. 4761, 4736).

-1- BILLS INTRODUCED

15. **LOANS.** S. 3083, by Sen. Langer, to authorize the making of loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to nonprofit organizations; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4713).
16. **PATENTS.** S. 3096, by Sen. Dworshak, to amend the act of June 30, 1950, relating to the extension of the terms of patents of World War II veterans; to Judiciary Committee (p. 4713).
17. **HOUSING.** S. 3098, by Sen. Chavez, to authorize the conversion of certain mortgage insurance under the National Housing Act to defense housing insurance thereunder; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4713).
18. **SOIL CONSERVATION.** H. R. 7689, by Rep. Abernethy, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended; to Agriculture Committee (p. 4825).
19. **WATER RESOURCES.** H. R. 7591, by Rep. Dudge, to require Federal officers, agencies, and employees to act in accordance with and submit to the laws of the several States relative to the control, appropriation, use, and distribution of water and providing that the United States shall sue and be sued in the courts of such States in litigation arising therefrom; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 4825).
20. **VETERANS.** H. R. 7693, by Rep. Kearney, to provide increases in the rates of death compensation payable to certain widows and children of veterans of World War I, World War II, or of service on or after June 27, 1950; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 4825).
21. **FLOOD CONTROL.** H. R. 7695, by Rep. Wickersham, making an appropriation for the Washita Valley flood prevention program in the State of Oklahoma; to Appropriations Committee (p. 4825).
22. **MONOPOLY POWER.** H. R. 7697, by Rep. Gwinn, and H. R. 7698, by Rep. Fisher, to prevent the application or exercise of monopoly power by employers and labor organizations in their dealings with employees, to amend the anti-trust laws; to Judiciary Committee (p. 4826).
23. **LOANS.** H. R. 7699, by Rep. McDonough, to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, title IV of the National Housing Act, and the Judicial Code in order to define the limitations of Government control of savings and loan associations, to provide judicial and administrative remedies; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4826).
24. **LANDS.** H. J. Res. 440, by Rep. Poulson, and H. Con. Res. 213, by Rep. Poulson, requesting the Secretary of the Interior for certain information regarding the lands of the Agua Caliente Band of Indians; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 4826).
25. **EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.** H. J. Res. 441, by Rep. Rogers, Fla., and H. J. Res. 442, by Rep. Ross, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting the powers of seizure of the President; to Judiciary Committee (p. 4826).
26. **PENALTY MAIL.** H. R. 7612, by Rep. Cole, to abolish free transmission of official Government mail matter and certain other mail matter; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (Apr. 28).

ANDRIJANA BRADICIC

The bill (H. R. 2676) for the relief of Andrijana Bradicic was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAY QUAN WONG (ALSO KNOWN AS QUAN SHEE WONG)

The bill (H. R. 3136) for the relief of May Quan Wong (also known as Quan Shee Wong) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TOSHIAKI SHIMADA

The bill (H. R. 3271) for the relief of Toshiaki Shimada was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAN YEE YOUNG

The bill (H. R. 3524) for the relief of Jan Yee Young was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LYDIA DAISY JESSIE GREENE

The bill (H. R. 3598) for the relief of Lydia Daisy Jessie Greene was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HAZEL SAU FONG HEE

The bill (H. R. 4220) for the relief of Hazel Sau Fong Hee was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MINGLAN HAMMERLIND

The bill (H. R. 4397) for the relief of Minglan Hammerlind was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NIGEL C. S. SALTER-MATHIESON

The bill (H. R. 4535) for the relief of Nigel C. S. Salter-Mathieson was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Nevada a question, and I shall be very frank about it. Here is a waiver of the requirement of 5 years' residence in the United States as a condition to naturalization, in behalf of a young man of 20 years of age, the stepson of a brigadier general in the United States Air Force, who was born in Britain. I understand the bill reduces the time which is ordinarily necessary in a case of this kind. It will, of course, establish a precedent, which is quite all right with the Senator from Kansas, but I should like to point out that this young man happens to be the son of a brigadier general and will have an opportunity to go to West Point if the bill shall be passed. It is special legislation. Should we not make it crystal clear in the legislative history of the measure that it may become just as important to provide for situations of a like

and similar nature involving persons having a different background, not being related to someone high up in the armed services of the country?

I hope I have made my point clear. I think it should be perfectly clear that in considering this specific case, involving a young man who happens to be the son of a brigadier general, there is nothing to preclude similar action in the case of a private in the ranks who does not possess the background the son of a high-ranking officer may have.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, with every expression uttered by the Senator from Kansas the Senator from Nevada is in full accord. This action was not taken because the man was a son of a brigadier general, but because he was a worthy individual. I should like to make a clarifying statement.

This bill would enable the 21-year-old stepson of a brigadier general of the United States Air Force to file the petition for naturalization required by law notwithstanding the provisions of the Nationality Act relating to requirements for residence and declaration of intention. The beneficiary of the bill was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence in August 1947. He is presently serving in the United States Army and is desirous of accepting an appointment to the United States Military Academy beginning in August 1952. Unless the waivers provided for in the bill are granted, the beneficiary of the bill will be unable to take advantage of his appointment to West Point.

The young man is too old to gain citizenship by adoption. The general, his stepfather, has stated he regards him as a son. The general and the boy's mother were married July 4, 1947. This young man has money of his own, which he inherited; he could go where he wished, remain a British citizen if he chose. He has chosen to make a career for himself in the United States Army. This bill will help him take the first step toward that career.

I would not want this action to become a precedent. I would not stand here as a sponsor of the bill if I thought it would become a precedent on which other cases might stand. But I think a bill of this character involving the stepson of a private in the rear rank, so far as that is concerned, would receive the same consideration as this bill. It is because of the worthiness of the case that the Committee on the Judiciary presents the matter to the Senate.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I thank the Senator.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4535) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PATRICIA ANN HARRIS

The bill (H. R. 4772) for the relief of Patricia Ann Harris, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

YOKO TAKEUCHI

The bill (H. R. 4788) for the relief of Yoko Takeuchi, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIESELOTTE MARIA KUEBLER

The bill (H. R. 4911) for the relief of Lieselotte Maria Kuebler was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EPIFANIA GIACONE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5185) for the relief of Epifania Giaccone, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 7, after the word "tax", to strike out the period and "Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RODNEY DREW LAWRENCE

The bill (H. R. 5187) for the relief of Rodney Drew Lawrence was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MOTOKO SAKURADA

The bill (H. R. 5437) for the relief of Motoko Sakurada was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARC STEFEN ALEXENKO

The bill (H. R. 5590) for the relief of Marc Stefen Alexenko was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KARIN RICCARDO

The bill (H. R. 5922) for the relief of Karin Riccardo was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOLLY PRINDLE GOODMAN

The bill (H. R. 5931) for the relief of Holly Prindle Goodman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KUNIO ITOH

The bill (H. R. 5936) for the relief of Kunio Itoh was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GYLDA RAYDEL WAGNER

The bill (H. R. 6012) for the relief of Gylde Raydel Wagner was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNE DE BAILLET-LATOURE

The bill (H. R. 6055) for the relief of Anne de Baillet-Latour was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HISAKO SUZUKI

The bill (H. R. 6088) for the relief of Hisako Suzuki was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MANAMI TAGO

The bill (H. R. 6172) for the relief of Manami Tago was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELAINE IRVING HEDLEY

The bill (H. R. 6480) for the relief of Elaine Irving Hedley was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MONIKA WALTRAUD FECHT

The bill (H. R. 6561) for the relief of Monika Waltraud Fecht was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 72) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens was considered and agreed to.

(For text of above concurrent resolution, see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, April 8, 1952, pp. 3715 to 3717.)

Mr. McCARRAN subsequently said: Mr. President, by unanimous consent the Senate just adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 72. I desire to make a brief explanatory statement, if I may have unanimous consent so to do.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Nevada may proceed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this concurrent resolution favors the suspension of deportation of certain aliens whose deportation has been suspended by the Attorney General. Under the law the Attorney General may suspend the deportation of certain aliens whose deportation would result in serious economic detriment to a citizen of the United States or legally resident alien who is the spouse, parent, or minor child of such a deportable alien, or the Attorney General may suspend the deportation of certain aliens who have 7 years' continuous residence in the United States and were in the United States on July 1, 1948. Each case included in the

concurrent resolution has been carefully screened by the staff of the committee.

Included in the concurrent resolution are 372 cases. One hundred and seventy-one cases included in the concurrent resolution were among 367 cases referred to the Congress on August 1, 1951. Of the 367 cases referred to the Congress on August 1, 1951, two were withdrawn by the Attorney General; 3 have been approved by the Congress and 191 cases have been held for further study and investigation. One hundred and eighty-one cases included in the concurrent resolution were among 460 cases referred to the Congress on August 15, 1951. Of the 460 cases referred to the Congress on August 15, 1951, 2 cases have been withdrawn by the Attorney General and 277 have been held for further study and investigation. Three cases in the concurrent resolution were referred to the Congress on February 15, 1951; 1 case was referred to the Congress on May 15, 1951; 2 cases were referred to the Congress on April 16, 1951; 2 cases were referred to the Congress on May 1, 1951; 1 case was referred to the Congress on May 15, 1951; 3 cases were referred to the Congress on June 1, 1951; 1 case was referred to the Congress on June 15, 1951; 1 case was referred to the Congress on October 1, 1951; and 4 cases were referred to the Congress on January 15, 1952.

I have gone into a little detail with reference to this concurrent resolution because in previous sessions of Congress I have drawn the attention of the Senate, and I wish again to do so, to the fact that the Committee on the Judiciary must act as a screening agency for cases in which a suspension of deportation is brought about. It is a hazardous procedure. It requires careful study. It is a matter which calls upon the staff of the Judiciary Committee for continuous action. These cases are referred to us by the Department of Justice. We deal with thousands of such cases during every session of Congress. I invite the attention of the Senate to this subject only in order that the Senate may scrutinize these resolutions, because the chairman of the Judiciary Committee is at all times apprehensive of such resolutions, which carry great numbers of suspensions of deportation.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF PARTICIPATION BY CERTAIN PROVINCES OF CANADA IN NORTHEASTERN INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMPACT

The bill (S. 1835) granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this measure?

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I may state that this bill is identical in phraseology with H. R. 4764, which is No. 1381 on the calendar. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4764) granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection compact, and for other purposes.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, there is one change to which I should like to draw the attention of the Senate. On page 3, line 6, of the Senate bill, the word "temporary" is inserted before the words "entry of persons." The House bill contains that language.

Forest fires which occur every now and then in the New England States and the State of New York sometimes originate in those States, and sometimes originate across the border, in Canada. Therefore, sometime ago an arrangement was made, and a bill was passed, to provide that the States concerned could join in defending against forest fires. It was realized in law, as well as in fact, that fire knows no geographical boundary. Sometimes a fire occurs on one side of the border, sometimes on the other. Along the border there are almost continuous forest and farm lands, and there is no difference when a fire starts on one side of the border or the other.

In the bill authorizing agreement between the States, it was also agreed that provinces of Canada might be admitted, provided that in each case the application was approved by Congress. The Province of New Brunswick, Canada, has asked to join with the States, and the States have unanimously passed upon the application, and desire to have that Province joined with them.

This bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I certainly hope that in the interest of forest protection, the Senate will pass the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 4764) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senate bill 1835 will be indefinitely postponed.

JOHN J. SNOKE

The bill (S. 1360) for the relief of John J. Snoke was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, as the junior Senator from New Jersey understands this bill, it involves a claim based upon the alleged use of an invention covering veneer plywood tubes, during the occupancy and operation by the War Department of the plant and facilities of the Goshen Veneer Co. in 1944. In view of the fact that a claim of the

Public Law 340 - 82d Congress

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H. R. 4764

AN ACT

Granting the consent and approval of Congress to the participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to the participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact in the manner provided in, and as a party to, such compact of any Province of the Dominion of Canada which is contiguous to any State which is a party to such compact, heretofore approved by the Act entitled "An Act granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate forest fire protection compact", approved June 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 271).

Canada.
Forest Fire
Protection
Compact.
Consent of
Congress.

SEC. 2. In order to assist in carrying out the terms of such compact, and notwithstanding any other provisions of law—

(a) the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, may prescribe such procedures as he shall deem necessary for the purposes of such compact for the entry to the United States of articles of any kind. He may also prescribe regulations which permit, for such purposes, the return to United States customs territory of any articles temporarily exported, and the importation for temporary storage or use of any other articles, without entry and without the payment of any duty or tax imposed upon or by reason of importation;

(b) the head of any Federal agency, other than the Treasury Department, exercising by law any authority with respect to imports or exports of any kind, may make such special rules and regulations relating to the exercise of such authority as he shall deem necessary for the purposes of such compact; and

(c) the Attorney General, in the case of the immigration laws, and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator in the case of the public health laws, may make such special rules and regulations as they shall deem necessary for the temporary entry of persons to the United States for the purposes of such compact.

66 Stat. 71.
66 Stat. 72.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

Approved May 13, 1952.

